

PRESIDENT GETS
HOOVER REPORT
ON RUSSIAN RELIEF

Total Resources of American Organization Set Forth as \$52,599,700, Including Sum Appropriated by Congress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (Special).—In response to a request from President Harding, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, today submitted a report on the Russian relief situation. The reason for the President's request for information on this subject was found in efforts that had been made to obtain his support of the American committee for Russian famine relief, which undertook to distribute relief through the Russian Red Cross, organized under and controlled by the Soviet Government of Russia.

After obtaining the consent of President Harding, Mr. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, today submitted a report on the Russian relief situation. The reason for the President's request for information on this subject was found in efforts that had been made to obtain his support of the American committee for Russian famine relief, which undertook to distribute relief through the Russian Red Cross, organized under and controlled by the Soviet Government of Russia.

Questions Might Be Raised

Senator McCumber added that if the hands of the committee were to be controlled in any degree by the Soviet Government, he feared it was seriously open to question whether the disposition would be entirely for the benefit of the famine sufferers. "If the committee is not what it was represented to be," the Senator said, "it will not, in my opinion, have the support of those who gave their names under a misapprehension of the facts concerning it."

Another Senator, Senator from Kansas, who sponsored the project, said that if the committee is working in conjunction with the Soviet Government, it is not what it was represented to be. "I am very strongly," he said, "of the opinion that this matter should be handled through agencies consisting of Americans, and it was my impression that the work of this committee would be so handled when I accepted membership on it."

An investigation not only of the American relief committee for Russia, but of the Russian Red Cross, organized by the Soviet Government, is being conducted by the Department of Justice, under the personal direction of William J. Burns.

Insistence on Control

The insistence of the American Relief Administration upon the control of American relief for Russia has left a comparatively small amount of supplies to be controlled and distributed by the Russian Red Cross. It was to get around this that a plan was devised by Mr. Liggett and A. W. Rickard and submitted to Dr. DuRoi and T. G. Osborn in a letter.

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PROPAGANDA SEEN IN ATTACK
MADE ON RUSSIAN AGENCIES

Paxton Hibben, of Near East Relief Committee, Says Motive Seems to Be to Check Relief From United States Through Outcry Against Bolsheviks

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (Special).—Attacks on agencies seeking funds for Russian relief, which led up to President Harding's request for a report on the subject from Secretary Hoover, are propaganda, according to Paxton Hibben of the Near East Relief Committee, designed to prejudice public opinion against the Bolshevik Government. In a statement on the subject, made for The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Hibben says:

"In view of the amazing newspaper attacks on a number of agencies seeking funds for Russian relief, I am presuming on the ground that they are either controlled by the one semi-official American relief agency operating in Russia or hostile to the Russian Government. I feel at liberty to make public some recent correspondence between Mr. Herbert Hoover and myself on this same subject.

"There would appear to be, in this propaganda emanating from Washington, precisely that effort to concentrate or to limit the relief which is being given by the American people, with the possibility always that those who do not receive relief will become disgusted with the present government and overturn the government to which I referred in my remarks at the meeting of the Foreign Policy Association on Jan. 21. In the telegram sent to Governor Davis of Idaho, an attempt is plainly made by the Department of Justice, which is al-

New York Plans
to Put on Brakes

Fifteen Miles an Hour for Taxis and Severe Penalties Proposed

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (Special).—An ordinance imposing severe penalties on automobile speeders was considered today at a hearing held in the aldermanic chambers at City Hall. Speaking, urged the metropolitan should make every effort to reduce the number of accidents due to reckless driving. It was pointed out that there were 835 fatalities and 17,000 persons injured by motor cars last year in New York state.

It was announced by Hamilton McInnes, general counsel for the Public Safety League of Brooklyn, that Adolph Lewisohn has consented to become president of that organization. Mr. Lewisohn, it was stated, will start a campaign for legislation requiring taxicabs and motor trucks to seal their speed regulators at 15 miles an hour.

PRESS INDORSES
WIRTH'S ACTION

Public Opinion Voices Approval of the Government's Attitude Toward Strikers

BERLIN, Feb. 10 (Special by wire).—Dr. Wirth's Reichstag speech which, as mentioned in a previous dispatch, provoked noisy protests from the Left parties, is generally indorsed by the press and public opinion today. Obviously enough, the "Right" and "Left" sharply criticize the government, the former complaining that it was too lenient toward the strikers, the latter that it was too harsh. Middle public opinion thinks that, errors of tactics apart, Dr. Wirth managed a difficult situation with skill and firmness.

Signs happily are not wanting today to show that the authorities, both state and municipal, while punishing a few ringleaders, are anxious to make the return to work of the mass of ill-advised, ill-led strikers as easy as possible. The main point of Dr. Wirth's speech was that any government which hopes to retain the thread of authority cannot concede to state employees the right to strike which private workers have. He characterized the strike as a revolt against state and public and refused, notwithstanding protests of the Left to withdraw that remark.

BERLIN, Feb. 10 (Special Cable).—The Communists and Independent Socialists again caused noisy scenes when in the Reichstag this afternoon the debate on the government's strike measures initiated by Dr. Wirth's speech was resumed.

The feature of today's discussion was the speech made by the Traffic Minister, Herr Groener, whose firmness throughout the dispute greatly contributed to the government's victory. Herr Groener insisted that the ringleaders of the movement must be punished, as otherwise no government could expect either support or cooperation from the public or its own employees.

In the debate which followed, an extreme Socialist speaker denounced the government for its alleged harshness toward the strikers, but it is clear that the assembly will, when the vote is taken, indorse Dr. Wirth's attitude.

Women Lawyers Named as Counsel

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 (Special).—Two women, both law graduates and members of the Illinois Bar, were named assistant corporation counsels of Chicago today by Corporation Counsel S. A. Ettelson. One will write briefs, chiefly in appeal cases, the other, serving without pay, will assist in compilation of the Chicago municipal code.

SIR ERIC GEDDES' ECONOMIES
BOTHER COALITION CABINET

Sir Eric Geddes
Chairman of the Economy Committee, whose recommendations would cut nearly £100,000,000 out of British budget

Recommendations by Chairman of Economy Committee
May Bring Liberal and Conservative Branches
of Government Into Irreconcilable Conflict

LONDON, Feb. 10 (Special Cable).—The report of the Economy Committee, of which Sir Eric Geddes is chairman, published this afternoon, may prove to be a historical document. For weeks past it has seemed possible that it might disrupt the Coalition by bringing its Liberal and Conservative wings into irreconcilable conflict. It is understood the Liberal section was determinedly opposed to any cuts in education and other services in which the Liberals are always peculiarly interested. On the other hand, the Conservatives, supported by Winston Churchill, were reported as fiercely opposed to the proposed cuts in military and naval expenditures.

There is no indication yet what agreement, if any, the Cabinet has reached, save that cuts will not be to the extent proposed and the House of Commons will be asked to shoulder some responsibility for them.

To Balance the Budget

The important point is that, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the saving of £100,000,000 aimed at by the Geddes Committee, is necessary to make the budget balance. Economist die-hards in Parliament have already formed themselves into a 40-member group to watch this issue.

LONDON, Feb. 10 (By The Associated Press).—The long-awaited report of the Committee on National Economy, made public today, it is pointed out that the committee is not as yet informed as to what extent the government intends to adjust the naval estimates as a result of the Washington Arms Conference; nor is it informed regarding the proposed expenditure on oil stocks, all storage and on permanent military establishments abroad. The committee expressed the opinion that large savings are possible under all three heads, but as these questions involve high policy it seeks government guidance.

Other Economies

Reductions in the estimates for education and health and old age pensions are also recommended.

The committee even challenges the expenses incurred in operating the two royal yachts. It suggests that one of these, subject to the King's approval, be reduced to a maintenance status during the winter and the other disposed of, together with the yachts used by the Admiralty and the commanders-in-chief in the Mediterranean and on the China station.

The Committee also recommends: Reduction in the naval personnel of 35,000 men, and a cut in the naval estimates for the next year from £31,000,000 to £26,000,000, exclusive of any saving brought about through the ten-year Naval Holiday agreed upon at Washington.

Reduction of 50,000 men in the Army, together with a cut in the Army estimates of £20,000,000.

A cut of £5,000,000 in the Air Service estimates, and reduction by eight and one-half of the air squadrons allotted to the Navy and Army.

Education Estimates

The Committee favors trimming the education estimates by £15,000,000, and recommendations are also put forward for considerable economies in the services under the control of the Board of Trade, the Agricultural and Fisheries Services and the Police and Civil Service Departments.

In its remarks on the Navy, Army and Air Force estimates, the report

CONSTITUTION FOR
PALESTINE ISSUED

Attempt Made to Meet Claims of Jews and Arabs Regarding Government of the Province

LONDON, Feb. 10 (Special Cable).—The draft constitution for Palestine, published today, is an attempt to meet the rival views on the future government of the Province advanced by the Zionists and the Palestine Arabs. The proposals, while not definite, are very complicated. This is perhaps unavoidable in the peculiar circumstances precipitated by the Balfour declaration, which promised special consideration for Jewish aspirations. The Jews at present form only 7 per cent of the population of Palestine and the crux of the question, therefore, is the control of immigration. If this is unlimited, the Zionists can ultimately introduce sufficient Jews to swamp the natives, who, therefore, desire vast control in a popularly elected body which would naturally impose severe limitations.

It is not easy to estimate the precise situation which the proposed scheme would create, but at first sight it appears that the decisions of the proposed legislative council would be controlled by official nominees. The project further outlines complicated conditions calculated to secure the rights of adherents of the three religions. This is intended to meet Arab and Christian fears, but in actual practice everything is ultimately governed by the control of immigration. Neither of the parties concerned in the controversy have yet fully digested the proposals and therefore The Christian Science Monitor representative found them unable to offer much criticism beyond a reiteration of old arguments. Little is to be gained by discussing matters until both sides formulate definite counter-proposals, which are awaited by the Colonial Office. Obviously neither side can be completely satisfied.

LONDON, Feb. 10 (Special Cable).—Although there has been little time to consider the draft of the new Palestine constitution, Zionist circles profess much satisfaction with it. Israel Cohen, the Zionist organization's publicity secretary, insisted to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the constitution as outlined upheld the Balfour declaration and the mandate given in the League of Nations. Progress was, therefore, still being made in the development of Palestine as a National Jewish Home. Mr. Cohen noted the absence of any reference to immigration in the draft constitution, which indicated that the British Government considered this subject too big for their own handling so far from the spot and they were leaving it, therefore, to the discretion of the High Commissioner. It would be very serious for Zionism if the control of immigration fell into the hands of the Arab majority. He thought on the whole that the draft constitution would be little altered by criticism. The Arabs would have to relinquish the idea that the policy of a national Jewish home would be reversed. Mr. Cohen quoted figures to refute the idea that Palestine was being dominated by Jews, either regarding the population or the administration. He also quoted the Government commission on riots last May to refute the allegation that more than an insignificant minority of Jews were Bolsheviks.

NEW TRANSPORT
UNION FORMING

Scheme Being Drafted to Unite All the Transport Workers and Replace Triple Alliance

LONDON, Feb. 10 (Special Cable).—Some weeks ago a movement was initiated to establish closer relations between the Transport Workers Federation and the railway workers. The new president of the National Union of Railwaymen, Mr. Marchbank of Glasgow, has openly advocated the One Big Union policy for all transport services, railway, road, and water. His executive committee does not go so far but now the authorities, officials and the railway workers, are drafting a scheme for federating all the transport workers. This body, if formed, will replace the old Triple Alliance of miners, railwaymen, and transport workers.

It is argued that elimination of the miners will remove the difficulty arising from divergence of interests and it is claimed a federation of the rail and other transport workers alone will not be liable to the internal conflicts over policy, which caused the Triple Alliance to collapse last April. It is hardly likely, however, that the Seamen's Union, of which Havelock Wilson is president, will enter the new federation. It recently secured from the Transport Workers Federation a bitter controversy proceeds between Mr. Wilson and Robert Williams, the Transport Workers' secretary.

Telephone Increase Rejected

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 10 (Special).—An application of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada for an increase of 10 per cent for residence and business rates has been rejected by the Railway Commission. Three members of the board were opposed to the increase, while the chairman, the Hon. F. B. Carvell, and the Assistant Chief Commissioner held that the company required an additional revenue of \$600,000 to make both ends meet and pay necessary dividends. The company will appeal the finding of the board to the governor-in-council.

Price-Fixing Opposed by Federal Trade Commission

National Prohibition Commissioner Declares Apathetic Citizens

Visit of Prince of Wales Planned

Deadline Over Chicago Transit

New Platform Is Agreed Upon by the Unionist Party in Porto Rico

Shipping Board Claims Sole Authority Over Letting of Contracts

Vacation Program to Finance Soldiers' Bonus Opposed

Building Curb Act Held to Be Invalid

Portugal's Timely Rally Against Multi-form Unrest

Swiss Unfounded by Flood of Talk

Japanese Tactics in China Defended

Austria, Despite Poverty, Finds Employment for All

Bolsheviks Beat Eastern Karelia

Transcaspian Air Service Schemed

Shon Stewards' Advance to Power

French Views Divided Over Radical Poincaré Policies

Armament Conference Delegates Wait

Threat Work Justified as a Whole

Secret Campaign in Paris Against French Credits

Railway Use of the Motor Truck

Hudson Tunnel Beds Are Held Up

Distinguished Guests Visit Lincoln's Home

Finance

Sports

Editorials

Music of the World

The Home Forum

PRESIDENT URGES SENATE TO
RATIFY TREATIES PROMPTLY

President's Treaty Comments

This was a conference wholly of free nations, exercising every national right and authority, in which every agreement was stamped with unanimity.

All the treaties submitted are covenants of harmony, of assurance, of conviction, of conscience, and of unanimity.

As a simple matter of fact, all of the agreements, except those dealing directly with the limitation of armament, take the place of various multipower treaties, arrangements or understandings.

The new agreements serve to put an end to contradictions, to remove ambiguities and establish clear understandings.

Every concession was a willing one, without pressure or constraint.

Either these treaties must have your cordial sanction, or every proclaimed desire to promote peace and prevent war becomes a hollow mockery.

I can bring you every assurance that nothing in any of these treaties commits the United States, or any other power, to any kind of an alliance, entanglement or involvement.

GENOA CONFERENCE
SETBACK UNLIKELY

Official Circles in Great Britain Profess Not to Regard the Poincaré Note as an Attempt to Torpedo the Meeting

LONDON, Feb. 10 (Special Cable).—British official circles are careful in their comment upon the Poincaré note on Genoa, regarding the publication of which they were not consulted. The need for a cut and dried agenda is disputed, but it is admitted that some time might be wasted if this is not done. Mr. Poincaré wants Moscow specifically to accept the terms of the Cannes resolutions, while the British express willingness to accept the invitation. Official circles profess not to regard the note as an attempt to torpedo the conference. Mr. Poincaré is in a delicate position and would like to convince the world that France will have no tampering with the Versailles Treaty. Reparations are at the root of the French distrust of the conference and France dislikes entering the conference if reparations and recognition of Russia are liable to be subjects of debate, especially as British and Italian views differ from France.

The note is considered to be courteous and friendly and no objection is raised to the French desire to make her position clear. The British favor an understanding with Russia, thereby obviating the occasion for a Russo-German rapprochement, which France fears. Both British and Italians are anxious to proceed with the reconstruction of Europe on the lines agreed by the economic conference as soon as possible.

The French note is being considered by the Cabinet, but it is not thought that a postponement will take place.

Mexican Oil Output Given

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (Special).—Mexico produced in 1921, 185,064,089 barrels of petroleum, and exported in the same year a total of 172,273,719 barrels of crude and refined oils, according to official figures issued by the Mexican Treasury Department, and made public today by the American Petroleum Institute.

PRESIDENT SUBMITS TREATIES
TO UNITED STATES SENATE

No Entangling Alliance and Nothing Comparable to Article X of League Covenant Seen in Agreement, He Says in Address—Turns Over Minutes of Sessions

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (Special).—President Harding, in his address today submitting to the Senate the six treaties approved by the recent Conference on the Limitation of Armament, spoke as follows:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Senate:

I have come to make report to you of the conclusions of what has been termed the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament, and to lay before you the series of treaties which the United States and the other powers participating in the Conference have negotiated and signed, and have announced to the world. Apart from the very great satisfaction in reporting to the Senate, it is a privilege as well as a duty to ask that advice and consent which the Constitution requires to make these covenants effective.

Accompanying the treaties I bring to you the complete minutes of both plenary sessions and committee meetings and a copy of the official report made to me by the American delegation to the Conference. Both the complete minutes and the official report of the American delegation are new accompaniments of the executive report of a treaty or treaties, but they are fitting testimonials to that open

In Placing Six Compacts Before Upper House of Congress for Action, He Says That Failure Would Mean Discredit

United States Traditional Policy Against Entangling Alliances Constantly Kept in View During Armament Conference

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (Special).—President Harding's report on the work of the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armament was made to the United States when the Chief Executive appeared before that body at 3.30 o'clock today to urge prompt ratification of the six treaties which he submitted for the consent and the approval of the Senate.

Throughout the President's address to the Senate in praise of the realization of world aspirations by the body of achievement coming out of the Conference, there ran the thread that the treaties constituted an essential unity of purpose and that, although independent of each other, they were so closely woven into the fabric of world peace that only through the ratification of one and all could the United States put the coping stone on the structure.

Failure on the part of the United States, President Harding warned the Senate, to ratify all the treaties would discredit this government in the realm of international action and render impossible in the future international cooperation for peace along the march of the trail blazed in the Washington Conference.

"If we do not join in these covenants for peace, and stamp this Conference with America's approval," the President said, "we shall discredit the influence of the Republic, render future efforts futile or unlikely and write discouragement where today the world is ready to acclaim new hope."

Traditions Followed

In his exposition of the merits of the treaties the President made every effort to assure the Senate that the traditional policy of the United States against "entangling alliances" had at all times been kept in mind by the American delegation and the "Senate's concern for freedom from entanglements, for preserved traditions, for maintained independence was never once forgotten."

Time and time again the President gave assurance to the Senate that there is nothing in the series of treaties comparable to Article X of the League of Nations Covenant. He particularly maintained that the four-power Pacific Islands Treaty implied no commitment, moral or legal, to use force.

"There is no commitment to armed force, no alliance, no written or moral obligation to join in defense, no expressed or implied commitment to arrive at any agreement except in accordance with our constitutional methods."

"I can bring you every assurance," he asserted, "that nothing in any of these treaties commits the United States or any other power to any kind of an alliance, entanglement or involvement."

League Covenant Compared

It was in the midst of these reassuring statements that the President drew a comparison between the treaties he had just submitted and the League Covenant. In this connection, he said, the only resemblance was that the League and the treaties were aimed at achieving a world "aspiration."

"The world," he said, "has been

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The Monitor an
Afternoon Paper

The Christian Science Monitor, beginning Monday, Feb. 13, will be issued daily except Sundays and holidays as an afternoon paper with international and local editions. The New England edition will include the closing quotations of the stock markets. The International edition will be issued later and will include the complete news of the day.

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BRITISH TROOPS TO PROTECT ULSTER

Non-Return of Kidnaped Ulstermen and Additional Outbreaks Stir Government to Action—Free State Act Introduced

LONDON, Feb. 10 (By The Associated Press).—The situation created by the kidnapings in Ulster continues to bear a grave aspect. The Northern Irish Government had not up to this afternoon received any intimation of the release of the prisoners, taken in the recent raids and has no authentic information as to their whereabouts.

Announcement was made in the House of Commons today that the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, had notified Michael Collins, head of the Irish Provisional Government, that the kidnapings in Ireland showed the necessity of the presence of British troops in Ulster.

It was also announced that the Northern Ireland Parliament had agreed that the number of British troops would be increased to any extent necessary for the protection of the inhabitants.

Ulster Premier Urges Restraint

Continuation of restraint on the part of the people of Ulster is urged by Sir James Craig in a message to the population today.

"I have been in close touch with the British Government yesterday and today regarding the release of the kidnaped Loyalists," Sir James' message reads. "I am assured that vigorous action is being taken and the British Government is hopeful of securing their early release, and have meantime received a guarantee of their safety. I am returning to Belfast tonight, and if the British Government's action fails, I will carry out my own plan."

"Meanwhile I ask for the continuation of the splendid restraint shown by our people under unparalleled provocation. Their exemplary conduct and discipline have been a great help to me and our cause, and have created a feeling of ardent admiration over here."

New Situation Possible

Winston Spencer Churchill, the Colonial Secretary, said he did not think the Imperial Government could take further measures at the moment. As regards the Irish situation in general, he said the government believed the Provisional Government was honestly endeavoring to "start fresh and fair," to maintain order and carry out the process of the government within the limits of the Anglo-Irish Treaty. But if the British Government's confidence were fatally destroyed a new situation would be created. Meanwhile, he asked the House to see that the Provisional Government had a fair chance.

Mr. Churchill said that Mr. Lloyd George, in replying to the Provisional Government's assurances that the safety and return of the captives would be secured, had sent a telegram to Michael Collins, reading: "You must bear in mind that there have been serious raids from Southern Ireland across the border into Northern Ireland during the last few days which your government was unable to prevent. In the course of this prominent inhabitants of the North were kidnaped and forcibly removed to the area under your jurisdiction. In these circumstances the Northern Government is not merely entitled, but in duty bound, to take every step to prevent the repetition of such outrages."

Free State Act Introduced

The "Irish Free State Act of 1922," which was introduced in the House of Commons yesterday for the first reading, was published today. It is brief, containing only three clauses, the first of which states that the Anglo-Irish Treaty, signed in London, shall have the force of law from the date the act is passed.

The second clause says that, for the purpose of giving effect to the agreement, orders-in-council may be made transferring to the Provisional Government in Ireland the designated powers and machinery. It adds: "As

soon as may be after passing this act, the Parliament of Southern Ireland shall be dissolved and such steps taken as may be necessary for holding, in accordance with the law now in force in respect to the franchise, the number of members and method of holding elections to that Parliament, an election of members for the constituencies which would have been entitled to elect members to that Parliament."

"The members so elected shall constitute the House of Parliament, to which the provisions of government shall be responsible, and that Parliament shall, as respects matters within the jurisdiction of the provisional government, have power to make laws in a like manner as the Irish Free State when constituted."

The third clause reads: "No writ shall be issued after passing this act for the election of a member to serve in the Commons, House of Parliament (British Parliament) for a constituency in Ireland other than a constituency in Northern Ireland."

Irish Railway Men

Refuse Conference Settlement

CORK, Feb. 10.—The railwaymen made no attempt today to run trains.

It was learned this afternoon that a deputation from the Ministry of Labor in Dublin was on the way to Cork with the official text of the railway settlement terms.

Dissatisfied with the terms of the settlement of the Irish railway strike, a group of railway workmen marched into the Cork station today and seized the station and all the trains. Up to midday no opposition had been offered.

A notice was posted on the door of the Railmen's Union calling for its members to mobilize at 1 o'clock this afternoon, protected by different railways to take possession of the lines this evening and work them tomorrow. The local rail men refused to accept the decision of the Dublin conference saying they are dealing direct with the Minister of Labor and the railway managers.

Dismissed Teachers Recalled

DUBLIN, Feb. 10.—School teachers of Irish nationality who have been dismissed for political activities in recent years will be reinstated by the Dail Eireann, the Ministry of Education announces. In determining the status of such teachers and the salary they are to receive they will be considered as having served continuously.

LABOR DEFENDS RAIL WAGE SCALES

Pay Cuts Should Not Follow Rate Reductions, Interstate Commerce Commission Is Told

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Wage scales of railway employees should not be decreased, no matter what action the Interstate Commerce Commission may take in modifying existing railroad rates as a result of its investigation concerning the general level of transportation charges, Frank L. Warner, statistical expert, testified today on behalf of the railroad unions.

Questioned by Glenn L. Plumb, Mr. Warner said the unions' stand was that "there is no economic law that establishes any relation whatever between rates as such for transportation and rates for services performed."

Appearance of Mr. Plumb and Mr. Warner before the commission was said to be the first time the railroad organizations had intervened in an Interstate Commerce Commission proceeding.

Mr. Plumb stated that organizations of the engineers, firemen, conductors and of railroad unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were represented by his participation.

"The employees do not believe their wages should be decreased as rates are decreased," Mr. Warner said, speaking of the unions' stand, "or that their wages should be increased as rates are increased."

Railway employees sought participation in the proceedings, he said, because railway executives "in alliance with large corporation shippers" claimed that wage reductions must precede rate reductions.

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PROPAGANDA SEEN IN ATTACK MADE ON RUSSIAN AGENCIES

(Continued from Page 1)

the supplies not only shipped to Russia by the American Relief Administration, but by any other agency, and will see that they reach the starving of Russia. In an interview in The Sun of Jan. 28 former Governor Goodrich also bore out this contention.

"Under these circumstances I am puzzled to know (1) why there seems to be an attempt to convey the idea to the American people that only a limited amount of food can be delivered to the starving of Russia owing to transportation difficulties, and that that amount has already been provided for; and (2) why there seems to be an official effort in this country to discourage relief agencies seeking to save the starving of Russia by appeals, in which it is frankly stated that the supplies furnished by these agencies will be administered by the Russian Government, apparently on the ground of the political opinions of those who make up the committees of the relief agencies in question."

Hoover Asked Explanation

The correspondence referred to by Mr. Hibben included a letter of inquiry addressed to him by Mr. Hoover Jan. 26 last, asking an explanation of "very disagreeable statements in regard to me personally" and of Mr. Hibben's reported criticisms of the American Relief Administration in Russia.

Mr. Hibben's reply, dated Jan. 29, denies that he has made any "very disagreeable statements" about Mr. Hoover personally. The views that he expresses in this letter, Mr. Hibben says, are his own personally and not those of anyone else connected with the Near East Relief. Mr. Hibben expresses doubt as to whether the transportation system and the ports of Russia are so badly out of repair that they cannot handle food and other supplies in addition to those that the American Relief Administration disposes. The letter of Jan. 29 says, in part:

"I speak with the more vehemence on this subject because, while correspondent of The Associated Press in Greece in 1916 and 1917, I saw a food blockade of Greece urged to coerce the Greeks from their neutrality through the slow starvation of the Greek people, by the governments of France, Great Britain and Italy, in which governments there were men as high-minded, in fact, as any in our own government. It is useless for people to say that things of this sort cannot be done in a civilized world; they have been done, and I have seen them done. As an American, I do not want to see my own government even tempted to pursue such a course; and plainly the time to speak of it is before, not afterwards."

Secretary Hoover's Reply

Replying to Mr. Hibben, Feb. 3, Secretary Hoover said:

"Dear Mr. Hibben: 'I am glad to have you say that you have made no criticism of the American Relief Administration. However, I do not suppose you mean that I should consider it a compliment for you to express intense fear that I shall commit murder. Nothing but experience will prove Russia's transportation capacity. As the Soviet authorities have asked us to slow our shipments down by one-half it does not look very good and we may still have food in the ports at next harvest with millions dead. I have, however, sent an expert staff to see what improvements we can make. 'Your last paragraph reminds me of similar statements made over a period of a year because I insisted that some one else should undertake the burden of Russian relief. Then when I did undertake it most unwillingly the same people, including the persons connected with committees with which you are associated, have been unceasing in criticism because I do not do more, or don't do it in their way. Yet I have put together \$47,500,000 more than \$2,000,000 from all the rest of the world. 'So it goes—but it's no encouragement to interest ones self in Russia when there are other burdens equally important and of less perverseness. 'Yours faithfully, 'HERBERT HOOVER.'"

Collected About \$500,000

Officers of the Red Cross of Soviet Russia, whose connection with the Bolshevik Government in the distribution of funds collected in the United States for Russian relief is under fire at Washington, say they have been soliciting contributions since last September and have collected about \$500,000. The offices of the organization, at 110 West Fortieth Street, were opened by Dr. David H. Dubrowsky, who is said now to be in Mexico, arranging for collection of relief funds in that country.

The work of the Red Cross of Soviet Russia, according to the claim of the local staff, was sanctioned by the international Red Cross at its conference at Geneva in April, 1921. A document purporting to establish this fact and showing that Dr. Dubrowsky was authorized to represent the Red Cross of Soviet Russia in America was furnished.

For the relief of the Russians approximately \$400,000 has been collected by the American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee, according to its secretary, H. M. Ware, who explained that this organization was headed by Lincoln Steffens, and that it had no connection with Soviet Russia or with the American Committee for Russian Famine Relief, with headquarters in the Steinway Building in Chicago, and with a committee including senators, governors, mayors, bishops and scores of other men and women of national prominence.

"Our function is to organize donations of several organizations and make purchases and attend to shipping of supplies," explained Mr. Ware. "From our general contributions, we have sent through our agency \$400,000, including the large contribution of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America."

Formerly we sent through the Russian Red Cross. But we have just re-

cently learned of an organization of the International Trade Union (or Workers') Help committee, with headquarters in Berlin, and we have been shipping through that agency to Russia. We had no controversy with the Russian Red Cross. We changed largely for sentimental reasons, because we are gathering relief from the workers of this country for the starving of Russia, and we thought it was appropriate that it should be distributed by an international organization of the workers of Europe."

Membership of Committee

The American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee, according to Mr. Ware, has an executive committee, including Sidney Hillman, general president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; A. Brownstein, of the Joint Board of Furriers; J. M. Budisch, Cloth Hat and Cap Makers Union; P. Durmashkin, editor of Novoe Russkoe Slovo; Louis J. Engdahl, Workers Council; G. A. Gerber, of the New York Socialist Party; Jacob W. Hartmann, editor of Soviet Russia; Ludwig Lore, editor of the New York Arbeiter Zeitung, is treasurer of the organization.

"We have received a cable showing that our relief supplies were all distributed in a satisfactory manner," said Mr. Ware, who denied that they were intended for the Bolsheviks.

Fund to Assist Quakers

Allen Wardwell, chairman of the Russian Famine Fund, with headquarters at 15 Park Row, issued the following statement:

"Without entering into a discussion of the work of other relief organizations, I desire to make clear the position of the Russian Famine Fund. This fund was started expressly to assist the American Friends Service Committee (the 'Quakers') in their work among the starving in Russia. It adopted at the start, and has consistently lived up to, the slogan 'No politics no propaganda—food!'"

The Russian Famine Fund has received the endorsement of Mr. Hoover and of the National Information Bureau. It has collected up to date, in addition to contributions sent direct to the American Friends, approximately \$200,000, all of which is being turned over to the American Friends Service Committee for distribution through that organization's own work-high-minded, in fact, as any in our own government. It is useless for people to say that things of this sort cannot be done in a civilized world; they have been done, and I have seen them done. As an American, I do not want to see my own government even tempted to pursue such a course; and plainly the time to speak of it is before, not afterwards."

The American Committee for Russian Famine Relief, which has its headquarters at 405 Steinway Building, Chicago, has issued a denial that funds or supplies are being sent by it to the Soviet Government. "From the outset," says the statement, "the committee announced that the distribution in the famine region would be made through Russian Red Cross and American supervision. No money or supplies will be sent to the Soviet Government as charged. This organization's claims that the new Russian Red Cross has been recognized by the international committee of the Red Cross at Geneva is admitted to be true by those who charge Bolshevik control, but it is said to be also true that the new Russian Red Cross was created under the auspices of the Soviet Government and is controlled by it."

Inquiry into this connection started with the suspicion of Gov. D. W. Davis of Idaho, who, when appealed to for the use of his name on the advisory council of the American Committee for Russian Famine Relief, wrote to Secretary Hoover, who turned his letter over to the Department of Justice. The Governor, after receiving a telegram from the Department of Justice, refused to allow his name to be used.

Protest to Mr. Hoover about this telegram was made by Walter W. Liggett of Chicago and A. W. Ricker, who appear to have founded the American Committee for Russian Famine Relief. On Jan. 16 last, Secretary Hoover wrote to Mr. Liggett as follows:

"The following information was furnished by Governor Davis from the Department of Justice:

"Following relief committees are officered and managed by well-known Communist and sympathizers. First, friends of Soviet Russia; second, Russian Red Cross; third, Medical Relief to Soviet Russia, and fourth, American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee. Officers among others, comprise Dr. Dubrowsky and Dr. Jacob Hartmann, formerly connected with Ludwig Martens."

"Such portion of their funds or supplies as are transmitted to Russia are shipped to the Soviet officials for distribution by them. These organizations are apparently opposed to the American Relief Administration which handles Congressional appropriations and distributes its supplies under American direction as is shown by the letterhead of the Friends of Soviet Russia, which bears this statement: 'Our principle. We make the working-class appeal. Give not only to feed the starving, but to save the Russian workers' lives. Give without imposing imperialism and reactionary conditions, as do Hoover and others.'"

"The clause prohibiting Belgium from concluding any other convention in conflict with the Anglo-Belgian pact is regarded as a restriction upon Belgium's sovereign rights. In other words, it was argued that while recognizing the advantages such a treaty would bring to Belgium, it is unacceptable under any form that would be susceptible of compromising Belgium's independence."

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"I understand Dr. Dubrowsky states that all supplies collected through the Russian Red Cross are dispatched to the Soviet authorities for distribution. In fact that all supplies so far shipped have been sent to these authorities."

"I have not the slightest criticism to any one of any faith recruiting supplies for the famine sufferers, but I doubt whether all of the eminent men who have joined your committee are aware of the above facts. They might prefer to direct their support to such organizations as the Friends Service Committee and others who are represented in Russia by Americans and whose distribution is directly in the hands of Americans. I feel that aid by Americans should be distributed by well-known American organizations in Russia as a matter of national pride if for no other reason."

"If you will send this telegram to the members of your committee and they make the arrangement clear to their subscribers it would seem to me to settle the whole matter."

"HERBERT HOOVER."

United Americans

Make 4149 Citizens

Work of Illinois Organization for Naturalization Is Reported

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The United Americans of Illinois, organized two years ago to teach Americanization, assisted in obtaining the naturalization of 4149 aliens in the last seven months of 1921, according to its report just published. The organization states that it is now working several thousand prospects in Chicago.

The permanence of the United Americans is assured by the support of the industries it benefits," it was stated by Charles W. Folds, president of the organization, in making public the report. "We are now holding noon hour classes in civics in the stockyards and our lecturers are in constant demand by parks, schools, clubs, and industries."

BONOMI CABINET TO CONTINUE IN ITALY

ROME, Feb. 10 (Special Cable).—After Enrico de Nicola and Vittorio Orlando declined to compose a new Cabinet yesterday at the last hour the King requested Signor Bonomi to resign and to ask Parliament for a vote in order to clarify this extra-Parliamentary crisis by means of a lower House debate. The Bonomi Cabinet will present itself on Feb. 16. It is unlikely that Signor Bonomi's declaration can win a vote of confidence and change the paradoxical situation brought today into sharp relief by the pretensions of the Roman Catholic Popular Party.

Yesterday the Roman Catholics took away the veto which, at the beginning of the crisis, they put against Giovanni Giolitti, and Signor Bonomi falls the crisis will be resolved by Signor Giolitti. Unless it is shown impossible to govern Italy with the present lower House composition new elections seem necessary in the not far distant future. The crisis adds another reason to the international motives for a postponement of the Genoa conference.

OBJECTIONS VOICED TO ANGLO-BELGIAN PACT

BRUSSELS, Feb. 9 (By The Associated Press).—Serious objections to the proposed Anglo-Belgian military pact were voiced today by members of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies.

Objections were raised based on the absence of clearness as regards the danger against which the pact is designed to guarantee Belgium's security. A majority of the commission deemed it indispensable that the treaty should state definitely that the guaranty is against any possible attack by Germany, otherwise, it is held, the pact would be equivalent to a British protectorate rather than protection.

The clause prohibiting Belgium from concluding any other convention in conflict with the Anglo-Belgian pact is regarded as a restriction upon Belgium's sovereign rights. In other words, it was argued that while recognizing the advantages such a treaty would bring to Belgium, it is unacceptable under any form that would be susceptible of compromising Belgium's independence."

To Fight Civil Disobedience

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.—The Calcutta branch of the European Association declared in a resolution passed today that it was "time for the Government of India to come off the fence, support loyal citizens and punish declared rebels. A defense protection league has been formed to fight civil disobedience and other activities of the non-cooperationists. The organization committee numbers 84, including leading Europeans and native Indians."

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PRESIDENT GETS HOOVER REPORT ON RUSSIAN RELIEF

(Continued from Page 1)

which pointed out that "the first essential is the creation of a national committee composed of members of Congress, members of the judiciary, governors, mayors and well-known business men."

It was asserted that the machinery, including mailing lists, was at hand for reaching individuals, organizations, churches and newspapers.

"No one can even guess the amount of money which might be raised," it was stated.

The total resources of the American Relief Administration are set forth as \$52,599,700, including \$20,000,000 appropriated by Congress. The administration has made no appeal for general public charity to Russia. It operates under an agreement with the Soviet authorities of last August which has secured the release of American prisoners and is so far proved by experience to give protection to the personnel and independence in actual American distribution. Under this agreement the Soviet authorities furnish free all transportation, warehousing, buildings and currency required for payment of the Russian staff. American personnel is largely voluntary and the whole overhead is borne by its own special funds, so that the entire congressional authorization is devoted to purchase and transportation.

Distribution Method

The method of distribution is to set up local committees on a strictly non-sectarian and non-political basis. More than 6000 feeding stations under the name of the American Relief Administration have so far opened in towns and villages. These committees are usually under the chairmanship of the local doctor or school teacher and embrace in their membership every section of the local community, the whole under American direction and supervision.

Reports from Russia agree that it is absolutely necessary for the Bolshevik to get immediately large stocks of corn in order to forestall the extraordinary commission and men working for the State, or run the risk of another peasant insurrection by armed requisition of foodstuffs.

LIMITATION SOUGHT OF JAPANESE ARMY

TOKYO, Jan. 13.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Bills to provide for limitation of the Japanese Army and to improve the national educational system will be introduced at the approaching session of the Japanese Diet by the Komeito, or opposition party, according to a recent announcement from the party's headquarters.

Komeito leaders declare that the number of army divisions should be cut in half and that the future national defense policy should be re-drafted in accordance with the treaties resulting from the Washington Conference.

In this connection the "Nichi Nichi" says that the government intends to call a special national defense conference on the return of Admiral Baron Kato from Washington.

Noted Actor Passes Away

PARIS, Feb. 10 (Special Cable).—Jean Paul Bonnet, the noted actor, younger brother of Mounet-Sully, who was still more famous, has passed away. He was one of the oldest members of the Comedie Francaise, the play of Racine, Corneille, Moliere, and Hugo he was grand and simple, representing heroic figures with exceptional comprehension of their magnificent qualities. He was for more than 30 years at the Comedie Francaise and before that at the Odéon. As professor at the Conservatoire Mounet was regarded as one of the men who has most inspired modern French acting, preserving a traditional note of dignified declamation.

To Fight Civil Disobedience

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.—The Calcutta branch of the European Association declared in a resolution passed today that it was "time for the Government of India to come off the fence, support loyal citizens and punish declared rebels. A defense protection league has been formed to fight civil disobedience and other activities of the non-cooperationists. The organization committee numbers 84, including leading Europeans and native Indians."

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Cross English Brushes

These leather back brushes are indestructible and ideal for home or travel use; loop for hanging.

Clothes brush, made in two sizes. The deep end of the brush is serviceable for the removing of light dust; the shallow end for vigorous brushing. Tan genuine pigskin or black sealon leathers, black bristles. Large size as shown above. Specially priced\$4.25

Medium size\$3.50

Formerly \$5, \$5.75

Leather-back hat brush. Specially priced\$2.00

Formerly \$2.75

Initials stamped, 50c extra.

Cross Trip Book

This handy book is useful for steamer, train or motor trips. Fitted with a "loose-leaf" pad, marked: Places Visited, Date and Place; pencil at side. Memo, pocket at back. Size: 6 1/2 x 4 inches, closed. Tan pigskin or black pin Persian leathers.

FIXING OF WHEAT PRICES IS OPPOSED

Minimum on This and Other Staples Protested by Federal Trade Commissioners Before House Agricultural Committee

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (Special).—Members of the Federal Trade Commission, appearing today before the House Agricultural Committee, opposed government fixation of minimum prices on wheat and other staple agricultural products except in cases of grave emergency.

"Unless I knew that American wheat growers faced extinction, I would back away from this proposal to stabilize wheat prices through control of wheat by the United States Grain Corporation and the fixing of minimum prices," declared Victor Murdock, member of the commission, and former Progressive member of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Murdock was supported in this position by Nelson B. Gaskill, another member of the commission, and Dr. W. H. Stevens, assistant counsel, both of whom disagreed with representatives of the farm bloc who urged the government should undertake to guarantee prices of wheat, cotton, corn and other staple products.

Labor's Support of Farmer
On the other hand, Benjamin C. Marsh, director of the Farmers' National Council, filed with the committee letters from W. S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, as evidence that organized labor stood behind the farmers in their demand for the legislation.

Both agricultural committees of Congress are considering the question over which even the members of the farm bloc themselves are partially divided. In the Senate committee the division is said to be sharp, with the result that opposition to the proposal is increasing in the Senate itself.

"My experience on the Federal Trade Commission for several years causes me to look with suspicion and disfavor upon any plan of government fixation of prices unless a real emergency exists and the life of a great industry depends upon such government action," Mr. Murdock told the committee. "In such an emergency I would favor price fixing."

Mr. Murdock pointed out that the wheat market, being a world market, should be kept "open and free." The American wheat grower is entitled to all information obtained by the government on world conditions affecting his market, including weather conditions, acreage, probable demand, price ranges, transportation facilities and estimated yields. The government has done excellent work in disseminating much of this information, he said, but beyond this it should not be expected to go except under emergency conditions.

Protective Steps Necessary
Mr. Stone of the Locomotive Engineers' Brotherhood, said in his letter, "I fully realize that the farmers are the producing class who feed us all, and that perhaps no class of American citizens have been defeated in proportion to them. It is a well-known fact that the farmers are in great distress at the present time and that some means must be found of protecting their interests and enabling them to receive a fair price for their products if this country is to exist as a nation."

"No country can hope to succeed when its common people go hungry, and no country can expect its producers, the growers of the crops that feed the nation, to continue working at prices that are worse than bankruptcy," he believed the nation owes to these tillers of the soil a guarantee of a minimum price for their products that would enable them to receive a fair return, both on their investment and on their labor, and anything that can be done along this line I am sure will meet the hearty and unanimous support of organized labor."

Government fixation of prices, in the opinion of Mr. Lewis, would go a long way toward bringing stability into our present very disturbed domestic situation."

Mine Workers' President Upholds Price Program of Farmers' Conference

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Benjamin C. Marsh, director of the Farmers' National Council, presented to the House Agricultural Committee a telegram from John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, declaring that he was "fully in harmony with the program recently adopted by the Progressive Farmers' conference."

The committee is considering a bill to provide for fixing of minimum prices on farm products.

"I am entirely in accord with their efforts to secure fair prices and also to secure legislation authorizing a government loan of \$100,000,000," Mr. Lewis' message stated. "I feel that it will go a long way toward bringing stability into our present very disturbed domestic situation."

A communication from W. S. Stone, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, addressed to the committee, stated that he believed "the nation owes to these tillers of the soil a guarantee of a minimum price for their products that would enable them to receive a fair price return, both on their investment and on their labor, and anything that can be done along this line I am sure will meet the hearty and unanimous support of organized labor."

Price fixing by the government, except in emergencies, is inadvisable, Victor Murdock, a member of the Federal Trade Commission, declared. He emphasized the danger of embarking on a comprehensive policy of government price fixing as permanent legislation.

DRY DIRECTOR DENOUNCES CONDUCT OF LIQUOR TRIAL

Biggest Farce and Travesty of Justice I have Ever Seen," He Tells United States Commissioner—Continuance Denied and Warrant Quashed

Without waiting for the transcription of evidence and denying a motion for continuance of the case until Monday, so that the Government might have time to prepare its arguments, William A. Hayes, United States Commissioner at Boston, declared yesterday that the search warrant issued some time ago against Dennis J. Keefe was invalid, and ordered the \$250,000 worth of liquor seized by prohibition agents in his hotel returned.

Since the evidence of the chief witness for the prosecution, Howard M. Madison, was discredited last Wednesday the case has rested solely on the evidence of Clarence W. Clark, prohibition agent, who had accompanied Mr. Madison, a paid government informer, when the latter bought liquor at the Keefe hotel, the search warrant being issued on this evidence of violation of the Volstead Act. Though Mr. Clark had been with Mr. Madison every second during the transaction, and though he declared on the witness stand that he had seen Mr. Madison hand \$2 to the clerk in the Keefe establishment, had seen the clerk disappear through a doorway which he subsequently learned led to the cellar where the liquor was stored, had seen the clerk return within two minutes with a package which he handed to Mr. Madison and which the informer immediately turned over to Mr. Clark and which upon being opened was found to contain liquor similar to that found in the cellar, Commissioner Hayes declared the evidence insufficient for the valid issuance of a search warrant.

Continuance Refused
After the evidence presented by Mr. Madison had been discredited, Elithu D. Stone, Assistant United States District Attorney, moved that it be struck from the records. To this counsel for the defense objected and was upheld by the court. This led to the question by Mr. Stone whether Mr. Madison was a witness for the defense or for the prosecution. If he was a witness for the government, Mr. Stone asserted, he was within his rights in asking that his evidence be withdrawn.

When his motion was denied, Mr. Stone asked that the case be continued until he could obtain information from Washington touching Mr. Madison's war record, which had been doubted by the court. This the commissioner refused to grant, stating that nothing that anyone could say could in any way alter his opinion regarding Mr. Madison or make him believe a single statement he might make.

Commissioner Hayes then called for argument of the case, and Mr. Stone made a motion for continuance of the hearing until Monday in order that the evidence might be transcribed and he might prepare further arguments. This motion was also denied.

"I am tired of having this case put off. I want to get it over," the commissioner declared.

"It has been continued several times before," Mr. Stone reminded him. "That was for the convenience of counsel," Commissioner Hayes replied.

"Yes, but at no request of the government," Mr. Stone declared. "This is the first time the government has requested any time in which to prepare its case; and in view of the fact that time has been granted the defense for the same purpose I think it no more than fair that the government should be granted similar privileges."

"Are you ready to argue your case?" the commissioner demanded. "Can you argue your case?"

Conference in Chambers
As a deadlock seemed to have been reached in the proceedings, Commissioner Hayes called Mr. Stone and the two lawyers of the defense, Daniel A. Shea and Leo A. Rogers, into his private office, where they remained for about five minutes. When they had returned to the court room Mr. Stone said:

"In view of what you have just said, your Honor, I feel that it is useless for me to argue this case at all. I shall therefore leave the entire matter to your judgment without argument."

At this point James P. Roberts, Federal prohibition director, who had taken a place beside the other attorneys, rose and asked permission to say a few words informally.

"Certainly," the commissioner assented.

"After watching this proceeding most carefully I wish to say that it is the biggest farce and travesty of justice which I have ever witnessed," he was interrupted by Mr. Shea's objection.

Commissioner Hayes reversed his previous ruling, declaring that Mr. Roberts had no right to appear in this case whatever. "A prohibition director ought not to appear in a prohibition case anyway," he concluded. "His case should be represented entirely by the government."

"This case is a good instance of Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been tried before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes," Mr. Stone declared after the trial. "I have not attacked him, nor anyone else. But I have pushed my cases to the very best of my ability, and shall continue in every possible way to enforce the prohibition law. It is not for the District Attorney to say what laws he shall and what he shall not prosecute. I shall always try to enforce all the laws. It is neither the place of the court nor the attorneys to legislate. Our duty is to enforce the laws that stand and as they stand, regardless of any personal opinion, which should not weigh one jot in our opinion."

The point which is thought to have turned the case against the government is the fact that Mr. Clark did not know until after the Keefe hotel had been raided that the doorway through which the clerk disappeared and through which he came back two minutes later with the liquor led to the cellar. As all information obtained because of the raid was declared not pertinent to the case Commissioner Hayes would not admit this to the evidence. Without any knowledge on Mr. Clark's part as to where the liquor was obtained by the clerk in some place not on the premises, and would have no grounds for a search warrant. The possibility that Mr. Madison might have bought soap and by sleight of hand given Mr. Clark a package of liquor which he brought out by the defense in the hearing, and may have influenced the decision.

As the finding of the commissioner in regard to returning the liquor is not conclusive, Mr. Shea announced that he would file a petition in the United States court for the return of the liquor at once.

COTTON DELIVERY PREVENTED BY MOB

Drivers Forced to Take Truck Back to Station at Centerville, R. I.—5000 Strikers at State House Demand 48-Hour Law

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 10.—Two motor trucks, manned by Negro contract workers from Providence, were attacked by a crowd of 2000 strike sympathizers this afternoon when they attempted to move a shipment of cotton from the Centerville freight yard to the Centerville mill of B. B. & R. Knight, Inc.

The men were driven from the trucks by a rain of rocks. One of the machines was badly damaged. The Negroes were later ordered back into the machines and forced to drive them back to the freight yard. Two men, said to be strikers, were arrested.

After the machines had gone back into the freight yard 30 West Warwick police, some of them armed with riot guns, stood off the crowd at the yard gates. The Negroes unloaded the cotton from the trucks and put it back into the freight cars from which they had taken it.

Agents of the conciliation division of the United States Department of Labor conferred with Gov. San Souci this noon and an arrangement was made whereby the men will work in cooperation with the state board as soon as it is appointed.

Nearly 5000 strikers gathered at the State House this noon to urge the General Assembly to pass a 48-hour week law and a law to stop night work by women.

Strike Called in Manchester After Overwhelming Vote

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 10.—A strike of operatives at the Amoskeag and the Stark cotton mills was ordered today, effective next Monday, when wage reductions and longer working hours are scheduled to begin.

The order, issued by James Starbuck, international vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, followed a vote on the question by members of that organization. It was announced that 12,160 votes were cast of which 12,032 were for rejection of the proposed readjustment of wages and hours.

The revision here, as elsewhere, in this state, was announced as a 20 per cent cut in wages, with an increase from 48 to 54 hours weekly.

Walkout in South Attleboro
SOUTH ATTLEBORO, Mass., Feb. 10.—Two hundred and fifty employees of the Crown Manufacturing Company walked out today in protest against wage reductions. The concern employs about 750 persons and makes cotton yarn.

The Christian Science Benevolent Association SANATORIUM
910 Boylston Street, Brookline, Mass.
A temporary home for those under Christian Science treatment and a rest place where Christian Scientists can get rest and recuperation. Staff of nurses and attendants available when this assistance is needed.
Address correspondence regarding admission and requests for information to: The Christian Science Benevolent Association, 910 Boylston Street, Brookline, Mass.

Moved in Illinois to Get "Better Films"

Plan of Women's Organizations Is to Give Good Pictures Publicity

CHICAGO (Special).—In a constructive effort to improve motion pictures without resorting to legal censorship, three important women's organizations in this State are cooperating in the preparation of a weekly list of "better films." Their plan is to encourage the best ones by giving them publicity through newspaper publication of the list, and to discourage the bad ones by ignoring them.

A commission of three chairmen has been constituted. Mrs. C. E. Merriam represents the Illinois Council of Parent-Teachers Associations; Mrs. Irvin McDowell represents the Women's City Club of Chicago, and Mrs. Lorado Taft represents the Illinois League of Women Voters. They view and report each new release for the weekly list.

One of the recent lists drawn up by the joint commission is as follows:
Mary Pickford—"Little Lord Fauntleroy."
Douglas Fairbanks—"The Three Musketeers."
Thomas Meighan—"A Prince There Was."
Jack Holt—"The Call of the North."
Mary Carr—"Over the Hills."
Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush."
Fred Stone—"Duke of Chimey Butte."
"A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court."
"The Iron Trail" (a Rex Beach story).
George Beban—"The Sign of the Rose."
"Theodora."
Buster Keaton—"The Boat."
Thomas Meighan—"Capit Ricks."
Constance Talmadge—"Woman's Place."
William Russell—"Desert Blossoms."
Ford Educational—"Jamaica."
Wanda Hawley—"Her Face Value."
John Barrymore—"The Lotus Eater."
Tom Moore—"From the Ground Up."

COMEDIES
"Lands Sake."
"Fast and Furious."
Harold Lloyd—"I Do."
Koster Chappell—"The Idle Class."
"Country Chickens."
"Free and Easy."
Burton Holmes Travelogue.
Ford Educational—"Jamaica."
Sunset Burdud Scene Stories, especially "Glacier National Park."
"A Little Love Nest."
Pathe Film Corp.—"Niagara Falls."
Pathe Film Corp.—"A Star Fish."
Tale of a Gelaish Girl."
Also Pathe Review of 1921 (a history lesson in itself).
"Neighbor Nellie" (Prisma).

MANITOBA WILL SEEK TO AID UNEMPLOYED

WINNIPEG (Special).—A committee to inquire into the unemployment conditions of Manitoba and to make recommendations will be appointed by the Manitoba Legislature as a result of insistent demands made by the members of the Labor group.

By quite unusual means, the group managed to focus the attention of the Legislature on this important problem. Practically at the first business session this year, when the Speaker called for the orders of the day, John Queen, member for North Winnipeg, moved the adjournment of the House so that he might draw its attention to a condition in the Province which, he claimed, the government either was not aware of or to which it had closed its eyes.

Mr. Queen launched into an impassioned appeal for immediate action to relieve unemployment and was followed one by one by the other members of the group.

J. Bernier, independent member for St. Boniface, moved an amendment to the speech from the throne which amounted to censure of the government and called upon the members to proceed to find the best means to alleviate unemployment.

F. J. Dixon, leader of the Labor group, stated that his group could not support the amendment proposed by Mr. Bernier unless he broadened it to refer not only to unemployment but to the general economic distress. To this Mr. Bernier agreed, whereupon Mr. Queen moved his resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the situation and report back to the House, which was carried.

Curbing of Attorneys Sought
Favorable report was given Wednesday by the joint committee on judiciary on the bill filed by the Roosevelt Club to curb the activities of legislative attorneys contributing financially to the election of members of the Legislature and later using the influence thus acquired to influence legislation. There was one dissenting vote.

APATHY PROBLEM OF ENFORCEMENT

National Prohibition Commissioner Says One of Most Serious Tasks Department Has to Face Is to Arouse People

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 10.—The "apathetic citizen" and the "lethargic public official" are two of the outstanding difficulties standing in the way of better enforcement of prohibition laws, Maj. Roy Haynes, national prohibition commissioner, declared in an address here today at the state dry law enforcement convention.

"I do not class these apathetic citizens and lethargic officials with the lawless," Major Haynes said, "but I cannot dissociate them from my problem of law enforcement. I know there is no form of lawlessness, no matter how deeply entrenched, financially, politically or socially, that can stand in our country against the awakened public conscience."

He is convinced, Commissioner Haynes asserted, that one of the most serious tasks the prohibition enforcement department has "is to arouse this apathetic citizen and to disillusion a lot of perfectly good people, who have been inoculated with a great mass of popular misconception and misinformation."

There are 30 paid organizations, he said, striving day and night "to accomplish the impossible feat of causing the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Drinking among young people and in society, Mr. Haynes declared, must be regarded as a national fad or craze, and not a permanently entrenched custom.

"It would be just as logical," he continued, "to charge the crime wave to woman suffrage as to the prohibition amendment. That is a world condition and in America we find the reflex. The facts show that the total known importation during the last fiscal year was one half of 1 per cent of the total consumption of liquor in the United States the year before prohibition."

"To the propaganda that prohibition is not proving successful, it is only necessary to say that prohibition enforcement is going forward as rapidly as any sane, reasonable prohibitionist has the right to expect."

"All that prohibition law enforcement needs is a fair chance and it is beginning to get it."

Ohio Convention Urges Enforcement

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 10 (Special).—Resolutions praising the work of Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, warning against efforts of organizations now being formed to elect Congressmen and condemning the beer and light wine propaganda as a scheme for the eventual restoration of the saloon, were adopted here today at the Ohio Dry Law Enforcement Convention.

Major Haynes told the meeting that there is little possibility of the Volstead Act ever being made less drastic because the women voters of the country would see to it this did not happen.

A reaction in favor of law observance and enforcement will come with an awakened public conscience, he declared.

Social drinking, now complained of as a temporary fad and not a permanent custom.

Receivership Asked
NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 10.—A hearing will be held on Feb. 17 on the question of receivership of the United States Electric Company of New London. The company manufactured electrical heating machines for naval craft and expanded its plant during the war to fill government orders. It has no cash on hand and the debts are heavy. The receivership was asked by three men who had indorsed notes for \$25,385.

MacNider Guest of Vermont Legion
BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 10.—Hanford MacNider, national commander of the American Legion, accompanied by other Legion officials, was given a rousing reception by the local post today, on his arrival here for a mid-winter conference of the Vermont posts of the American Legion. Commander MacNider will go to Boston tonight, after being the guest of Burlington Post No. 2 at an entertainment for the benefit of the disabled veterans in Vermont, which will close the conference.

Bashida's Height Bothers Rail Men

Newly Arrived African Elephant Must Have Special Freight

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (Special).—With the arrival here of the steamship "Mount Clinton of the United American Line from Hamburg carrying Bashida, an African elephant, appeared the problem of her comfortable delivery to the Hagenback-Wallace circus at French Lick, Indiana. Bashida is 9 feet 6 inches high and the biggest railway freight car available measures in height only 9 feet, and until a car large enough to accommodate the African visitor is obtained, Bashida will have to remain in the same immense box in which she has stood during her two weeks' journey across the Atlantic.

According to J. T. Benson, agent in this country for Hagenback's circus, she is the only trained African elephant in the world. Mr. Benson said Bashida will have to remain on board ship until a car large enough arrives here, because it would not be entirely safe, he said, to let her walk through the streets alone.

MUSCLE SHOALS OPTIONS ATTACKED

Acting Judge Advocate-General of Army Tells House Committee on Ford Offer That They Are Non-Enforceable

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Options held by the Alabama Power Company and the Air Nitrates Corporation on the Muscle Shoals projects, providing for opportunity to purchase in event of decision by the government to sell the properties, were declared non-enforceable today by Col. John Hull, acting Judge Advocate-General of the army, in testifying today before the House Military Committee on the Ford offer for the properties.

Resuming his testimony on the Ford offer for outright purchase and lease for 100 years of the government's \$106,000,000 nitrate and water-power projects at Muscle Shoals, Ala., Major-General Beach, chief of army engineers, reiterated today his opinion that conditions prevailing in that section of the country might justify the 100-year permit and prove the 50-year time limit, suggested by Secretary Weeks, to be inadvisable.

"The only power dams that are located in navigable rivers at the present time," the General said, "were built before the National Waterpower Act was passed and they have no time limit whatever. Their rights are in perpetuity."

"In the case of Muscle Shoals in as large a river as the Tennessee, I would advise a very careful consideration of the circumstances to see if they are not such to justify an exception to the rule."

It was learned today that informal conferences among members of the Agriculture Committee, who threatened a fight on the House floor to dispossess the Military Committee group from consideration of the Muscle Shoals question, had resulted in an amicable understanding.

General Beach concluded his statement with a long technical discussion of engineering problems relating to Muscle Shoals development, and was succeeded by Colonel Hull.

Factory to Go on Full Time
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The L. C. Smith & Brothers Typewriter Company announced today that, beginning next week, its factory here would go on full time. The factory schedule dropped to four days a week last July. This was increased to five days a few weeks ago.

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That loose, uneasy feeling at the heel of your shoe, and the puckers and wrinkles about the instep are due probably to slim heels or low instep.

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PRINCE'S VISIT PLEASED INDIA

Heir to British Throne Said to Have Aroused Enthusiasm of Natives as Well as of British—No Symptoms of Boycott

ALLAHABAD, India, Jan. 4 (Special).—The Prince had a busy time right up to the end of his stay in Calcutta. On Thursday, Dec. 25, he proceeded by boat to Bawakjore, a suburb of the capital about 44 miles away by water. Here he was to have presented colors to the Second Royal Scotch Battalion, of which he is colonel in chief. By an unfortunate mishap the new colors did not arrive in time, and the ceremony was restricted to trooping the old colors, a function which never fails to appeal to the British Army. After luncheon with the officers, he returned to Calcutta to attend an enormous garden party in the afternoon and a dinner and dance in the evening. On Friday, Dec. 30, he performed his last function in Calcutta, unveiling the war memorial to those citizens of the capital who made the supreme sacrifice during the war. The Bengalee is not a martial figure, and very few of his kind at any time have ever served in the army. It was therefore not surprising that of the many thousands who surrounded the cenotaph at the simple ceremony the majority were British, though there were a good few of the Indian element present.

A Wonderful Reception.
Mr. R. Watson Smyth, the president of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, requested the Prince to unveil the memorial. There followed a number of inspections, first of the Bengal police, then of former service men, the fire brigade pensioners, nurses, boy scouts and girl guides, all in the spacious grounds of Government House. It was the former service men's parade, comprising 450 former officers, 350 warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and Indian former officers, 350 Gurkhas, 500 Gurkhas, 25 American former officers and 50 pensioners, that seemed to draw the attention of all from the Prince downward most conspicuously. The police parade, however, was a very function which he has attended in Calcutta the Prince had a wonderful reception.

Enthusiastic Sightseers.
That evening he left for Burma. His departure was nominally private, but his departure along the route from Calcutta to Rangoon, however, has been a great sight for thousands of enthusiastic sightseers to line the route. There were very much to the fore in the throngs who lined the quays and the banks of shipping gaily decorated with streamers, drums, and flags, and many of them, it is estimated, were women. The Prince's reception at Rangoon, it is estimated, was the best he had had in India. From the day onward there could be no more opinions as to his success. The Prince's reception at Rangoon, it is estimated, was the best he had had in India. From the day onward there could be no more opinions as to his success. The Prince's reception at Rangoon, it is estimated, was the best he had had in India. From the day onward there could be no more opinions as to his success.

Visit to Rangoon.
At 3:30 p. m. on Monday, Jan. 2, the Prince arrived at Rangoon, the fifth center in the Indian Empire, and proceeded only by Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad. There was no mistake about the magnificent

UNIONISTS IN PORTO RICO DROP INDEPENDENCE DEMAND

Resolution Which Is to Be Presented to Assembly for Ratification Pledges Party to Work for the Creation of Free States Associated with the United States

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Feb. 10 (By The Associated Press).—A complete new platform for the Porto Rican Unionist Party, which Antonio R. Barcelo, its president, says will eliminate the demand for independence and which pledges the party to work for the creation of a free state associated with the United States, has been agreed upon, Mr. Barcelo said today. He said enough signatures had been obtained in its support to assure its approval at tomorrow's assembly of the party, probably unanimously.

The announced new platform of the party, to be presented for ratification tomorrow, follows:
"Whereas, The supreme ideal of the Unionist Party of Porto Rico, as that of all other worthy peoples in history, has always been the establishment of a free country, controlling its own destinies, now and in the future, and
"Whereas, The existence of a noble, permanent and indestructible association between said country and the people of the United States—being highly desirable, the better to insure such liberty for our country, the advantages and benefits of which association may be judged from those accruing to both peoples from their mere intercourse during the last 35 years, and
"Whereas, The healthful effects of such association will be felt beyond the territorial limits of Porto Rico and of the United States, since beyond such limits the said association will strengthen numerous hopes and desires many, far, be it

Resolved, By the Unionist Party of Porto Rico, met in general convention, that the creation in Porto Rico of a free state of a people and of a community associated with the United States of America is the desideratum of the aspirations of Porto Ricans and will honorably, satisfactorily, and finally solve the pending problem of the relations between the two peoples, and in virtue thereof, it is declared



The Prince of Wales

Unbounded enthusiasm marks the visit to India of the heir to the British throne

warmth and sincerity of his welcome in the Burmese capital. There was not a symptom of a boycott, and the royal guest was obviously delighted with the great success of his welcome. A municipal address was presented on Friday by U. Po Tse, the senior Burmese member of the Rangoon Municipal Committee, clad in the picturesque national costume.

Prince Also Pleased.
It was a wonderful greeting. The Prince subsequently confided that his reception at Rangoon was the best he had had during his eastern tour. After a three-mile drive he passed into Government House, where he was received by Sir Reginald Craddock, the Governor, and Lady Craddock. On Tuesday, Jan. 3, the Prince had a tremendous ovation when inspecting the troops on the occasion of the proclamation parade. Major-General Sir Y. B. Fane, commanding the Burmese Independent District, met the Prince on arrival. At the Burmese capital the boycott was a stupendous failure. The Nationalists thoroughly admit its failure and a few leading questions generally elicit the reply that they have seen the Prince. It is even said that the leaders have approached the government to ascertain whether they as a body might not participate in the farewell.

GENOA CONFERENCE DISCUSSION IS HELD

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (Special).—The Genoa conference will be discussed at a luncheon to be given by the Foreign Policy Association here on Saturday, Feb. 15, at the Hotel Astor. The program and possibilities of the conference and the question as to whether the United States Government should or should not participate, will be presented in speeches by Dr. Joseph Redlich, professor of administrative law, University of Vienna, who is now giving the Lowell lectures in Boston, and by Norman H. Davis, former Undersecretary of State.

New York Building Gains.
NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (Special).—Contracts for new buildings in Greater New York awarded during January call for the expenditure of \$22,680,000. This is more than four times the amount for the same month last year. In the five boroughs, home costing \$24,500,000 and housing 4900 families will be erected. The proportion of residential projects to total new building is 70 per cent. The figures, according to a completed report to F. W. Dodge Company, a statistical concern, show that the Bronx will expend \$10,000,000 in new construction; Manhattan, \$12,000,000; Brooklyn, \$2,740,000. The figures for Richmond are not available.

By the convention that the creation of the associated free state of Porto Rico is henceforth the program of the Unionist Party of Porto Rico; and that the glorious party, which at a solemn moment was founded by immortal Porto Rican patriots and which is still the party destined to carry out a work which, as these patriots shall be immortal, will henceforth devote its redoubled efforts to the conversion of this program into a living reality.

DEADLOCK OVER CHICAGO TRANSIT

One Group Would Consolidate Elevated and Surface Lines and Build Subways—Mayor Wants Municipal Ownership

CHICAGO (Special).—Conflict between various forces in this city has caused a deadlock in the transportation situation. One group would consolidate the elevated and surface lines, build subways to supplement them, and take the system out of politics. This, however, would be a blow to the dominant faction of the Republican Party in this city, headed by Mayor W. H. Thompson, which has won two elections by demanding a 5-cent fare. The fact that a 5-cent fare has not yet been won is used by friends of Mayor Thompson as an argument for his running again. They recall that after extended hearings before the Illinois Commerce Commission, composed of appointees of Gov. Len Small, a political ally of Mayor Thompson, a 5-cent fare on the surface lines was ordered. The federal court, however, would not allow it, stating the city had not shown that a reduction in fares from 8 cents to 5 would not be confiscatory.

"What Chicago transportation needs is to get out of politics," declared Samuel Insull, president of the People's Gas Light & Coke Company, and Commonwealth Edison Company, and chairman of the board of the Chicago Elevated Railroads. "A subway is an immediate need. One that will take care of the Loop congestion can be built with needed elevated extensions, for between \$35,000,000 and \$45,000,000. The elevated roads are in a receptive mood to any plan. I am not well versed enough to recommend public or private ownership of companies, but I believe the subway should be built by the community."

Mr. Insull made these statements when he appeared voluntarily before the local transportation committee of the City Council recently. Chicago has a traction fund of over \$30,000,000, accumulated through rent of the streets to the surface lines. It is available for subway building, but Mayor Thompson has decreed that it shall not be spent. The move for immediate subway construction, he claims, is an effort to take the attention of the people from the Thompson Transportation Plan of municipal ownership and operation at a 5-cent fare. His bill to authorize Chicago to go in debt sufficiently to buy the surface lines was defeated at the last session of the Legislature. At present the surface lines have an 8-cent fare, as against a 10-cent fare on the elevated.

SHIPPING BOARD SELLS \$1,500,000 SHIPS AT \$300,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (Special).—Captain Robert Dollar of San Francisco today bought from the United States Shipping Board four ships—the Celestial, the Cathay, the Oriental, and the Mandarin—built in China at a cost of more than \$1,500,000 each, for approximately \$300,000 each. The last one has just been delivered to the United States. They are oil-burning vessels and some of them may be used for trans-Pacific commerce, but it is more probable that Captain Dollar will use them for the coasting trade.

BONUS TAXATION PLANS OPPOSED

Tentative Schedules Offered by House Ways and Means Are Attacked by Members of Senate Finance Committee

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (Special).—Opposition to the proposed taxation program for financing the soldiers' bonus developed late today when Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee presented their tentative schedules to the Republicans of the Senate Finance Committee.

While the session was reported to have been "somewhat stormy," responsible spokesmen of both committees believed the House program will be agreed upon with perhaps only slight alterations. The House members to whom is assigned the work of devising the taxes will meet again tomorrow with expectations of the program being presented to the House early next week.

It was admitted that the most serious opposition centered about the proposed tax on stocks and bonds and real estate transfers. Reed Smoot, (R.), Senator from Utah, characterized the tax program generally as "very bad," and gave warning that it would drive capital more and more out of productive activities. "If this thing goes into effect," said Senator Smoot, "it will just be putting business off its feet, and business will never get back on its feet."

Revised Tax Program.
As revised today by the Ways and Means Committee, the tax program is as follows:

A tax of 50 cents per 1000 on cigarettes, to yield \$25,000,000.
A tax on 1 cent a gallon on gasoline, to yield \$70,000,000.
Doubling the present theater admission taxes to 20 per cent, to yield \$75,000,000.
A tax of \$2 per \$1000 valuation on real estate transferred, to yield \$20,000,000.
A tax on chewing and smoking tobacco of 2 cents a pound, to yield \$5,000,000.
A tax of 2½ per cent on undivided profits of corporations, to yield \$20,000,000.
A tax of 25 cents a horsepower on automobiles, to yield \$50,000,000.
Increase of the parcel post rates to their former level, or an addition of 1 cent for every 25 cents, to yield \$20,000,000.

Postage Increase Dropped.

The proposed first-class postage increase has been dropped. Congress is being flooded with protests against the taxes on stocks and bonds, and these protests had perceptible effect. In the opinion of Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, this tax may have to be reduced.

There are now separate taxes on both stocks and bonds, and although they are coupled together in the committee schedule, they really are separate and distinct items. The situation then in this connection is: It is proposed to double the present tax on documentary stamps used on bonds. The increase will produce \$30,000,000. It is also proposed to increase the present tax on stock transfers to 1-10 of one per cent. This increase also would produce \$30,000,000.

The taxes are expected to go into effect on April 1, so that sufficient revenue will be in the Treasury to make the first cash payments to the service men on Oct. 1. This is one month before the Congressional elections, but no definite date has been agreed upon.

Chamber Opposes Bonus.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (Special).—The proposed cash bonus for former service men of the United States was formally opposed today by the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce in an announcement of its vote on a national referendum. The local chamber declared it favors a federal system of reclamation of waste land to give world war veterans an opportunity to cultivate the soil. It also advocates a system of vocational education. It expressed its opposition to national legislation for appropriations to enable former service men to build homes, saying that it prefers to wait until a definite scheme of financing such a plan is offered.

BUILDERS MUST PAY MANITOBA AWARD

WINNIPEG, Manitoba (Special).—The privy council has allowed the appeal of the Attorney-General of Manitoba against Thomas Kelly & Sons, contractors of Winnipeg, who constructed a portion of the \$8,000,000 Parliament building at Winnipeg. The government petitioned the privy council to sustain the award of \$1,207,351 with interest at 5½ per cent since July, 1914, given by a Manitoba court against the Kelly company for the alleged faulty construction of the Parliament building. As a result of the decision, the government will proceed as expeditiously as possible to collect the amount of the award. The province is secured by a caveat filed on all property of Kelly & Sons, situated in the province, amounting to a pre-war value to more than \$1,000,000. Although it has been intimated that the province might lose the property, the Attorney-General is not in favor of such a move and will resort to the ordinary process of law to recover.

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SHIPPING BOARD CLAIMS AUTHORITY OVER CONTRACTS

Passage of Law-Regulating Conditions Is Only Development That Would Cause Modification of Plans in Connection With Reconditioning of the Leviathan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (Special).—Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the Shipping Board, takes the position that since the Shipping Board is responsible, it is for it to decide how contracts for reconditioning the Leviathan shall be made and no influence will alter the determination to let the contracts as advertised on Feb. 15 in accordance with public interests.

Of course, if Congress should pass a law regulating the conditions of such contracts, the Shipping Board would have to modify its plans, but it is not feasible to obtain the passage of such a law in time to interfere with the proposed action of the Shipping Board with regard to the Leviathan.

The subject was brought up in the Senate today, Wesley L. Jones, (R.), Senator from Washington, defending the attitude of Mr. Lasker. It was stated that Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, had admitted that the work could not be done as expeditiously by the navy as under private contract, since government work would necessarily have to be placed ahead of work of the Shipping Board.

Henry Cabot Lodge offered an amendment to the effect that work called for by contracts exceeding \$50,000 in amount would have to be done in navy yards, but that would not take effect until next July and the Shipping Board does not purpose to wait until then to begin work on the Leviathan.

Mr. Lasker said today that he had received a letter from John W. Wamaker, one of the bidders, to the effect that if the award of the contract was deferred beyond Feb. 15 his bid was to be withdrawn, as the materials which he was to use had already advanced in cost from 25 to 30 per cent above the prices prevailing when the bid was made. This, said Mr. Lasker, would hold good in other lines, and it was obvious that the Shipping Board would

be out of money by postponing action. It will cost something more than \$8,000,000 to recondition the big ship, according to estimates in hand. How much more it would cost in actual outlay if there were further delay no one can say, and in addition there is the loss that would accrue from delay in getting the vessel into commission.

Joint Ownership Asked of Canada

Senator Wants Slice of Quebec for Aiding Waterway

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Cession to the United States by Canada of that part of the dominion lying between the Richelieu River, Lake Champlain, and the northern boundary of the State of New York, including the bank and the bed of the St. Lawrence River to midchannel, from the point of its intersection with the northern boundary of New York State to the mouth of the Richelieu River, was suggested in a resolution introduced in the Senate today by Senator King of Utah.

Senator King would make the ceding to the United States of this territory and of riparian rights in the St. Lawrence River conditions for the appropriation by the American Government of one-half the expenses incident to the canalization of the St. Lawrence and the development of hydraulic power between Lake Ontario and the head of tidewater on the St. Lawrence at Montreal.

Senator King asserted in his resolution that this would enable the United States to become joint owner with Canada not only of the St. Lawrence to Montreal, but also of all proposed canals and other improvements and of the hydraulic works constructed in connection with the project.

BUILDING CURB ACT HELD TO BE INVALID

Anti-Trust Measure, Which Was Result of Lockwood Investigation in New York, Is Now Called Unconstitutional

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 10—The Donnelly (state) Anti-Trust Act was declared unconstitutional today by Supreme Court Justice Pooley in the case of the Buffalo Gravel Corporation against District Attorney Guy B. Moore, restraining further prosecution of indictments under the statute. The court held that amendments to the law made in 1918, exempting combinations of farmers and dairymen from the law and permitting organizations of farmers and dairymen to fix prices and secure monopolies renders the whole statute unconstitutional and void.

Justice Pooley decided that the changes made the original law invalid, because they denied to other business men the rights and privileges accorded to farmers and dairymen and thereby denied to all citizens the equal protection of the law. The case in which the ruling was made was the outgrowth of the investigation of the building materials situation by the Lockwood legislative committee.

Officials Expect an Appeal From Decision

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Prosecuting officials here expressed belief today that appeals soon would be taken from the decision at Buffalo declaring unconstitutional the Donnelly Anti-Trust act.

They thought the decision would have little immediate effect on the scores of cases under the act against individuals and corporations in the building industry, whose practices were exposed by the Lockwood legislative committee. Thousands of dollars in fines and a few prison sentences have been imposed in New York during recent months against those convicted of violating the act. Many of the defendants pleaded guilty. Others convicted are expected to be heard on appeal in the near future.

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JAPANESE TACTICS IN CHINA DEFENDED

Japanese Business Men's Delegation in London Answers the Criticisms Put at the Behest of the China Association

LONDON (Special).—Quite one of the most interesting functions of the visit of the Japanese business men to this country took place recently at the Clothworkers-Hall, London, when the China Association invited them to hear the criticisms of British men with respect to Japanese trading methods in China. V. Sale took the chair, and those present included F. Anderson, Sir F. Lugard and Sir Newton Stubb.

After a brief welcome from Mr. Sale, who laid stress on the Capital and Labor issue in Japan and the need for making the best use of the new Washington compact, Mr. Anderson then outlined in the most friendly form the British complaints. He admitted it was difficult to discover political from economic interests but he laid stress on the value of cooperation between the two nations. The China Association, Mr. Anderson said, had always thought that if the alliance was to be changed then some understanding should replace it on the lines of the financial consortium applied to politics. The points which in the past had undoubtedly given rise to a certain amount of adverse criticism seemed likely to be remedied by Washington, but they had not in the past always been able to understand Japan's policy.

Artificial Advantages Sought

He did not wish to go back to the ancient history of the Twenty-One Demands, when no doubt great allowance ought to be made for Japan at a time when the western world seemed almost to be in the melting-pot, but in the light of later events the Japanese might well have been mistaken in putting them forward. They could not understand why it was that Japan, with all the advantages which no power could take from her—close proximity, a highly organized industrial system, a highly developed banking system, merchants' enterprise and stability on a par with those of any great country, and a large supply of cheap labor—should want any preferential advantages and discrimination in trade with China. They believed it was quite inevitable that Japan must absorb the very largest proportion of Chinese trade, but she could do it without any artificial advantages at all. With the good will of the Chinese people Japan had the ball at her feet, but instead of taking advantage of this in certain places, as in Shantung, her administrators had aroused antipathy.

The Chinese had supposed that under cover of the alliance, the action of these administrators had prevailed. The control of harbors, the monopoly of building sites, the enormous building terms, the control of customs and railways gave the Japanese far-reaching advantages during their occupation—far different from the case at Hongkong and Shanghai. There was no doubt these advantages conflicted with equality of opportunity for the powers and with the independence and integrity of China. If Shantung were freely returned to China with her railways against compensation, it would, they believed, be a far-seeing action on the part of Japan which would reap the reward by removing all the ill-feeling which undoubtedly existed among the Chinese people, and it would be a powerful element in the establishment of a really stable central government in China.

Discrimination Evident

In Manchuria the British and Americans would, if they obtained free and open competition, view without the least jealousy or ill will the more successful efforts of their competitors, but they felt there was a certain amount of discrimination against non-Japanese. It was impossible for any one country to monopolize the foreign trade of China, and there was room for all and for growth if only they could eliminate the fear of the people that at the back of all these treaties there was some aggression somewhere threatened against their independence and integrity, and thus take a big step forward to establishing a stable government in China. Preferential terms, he might mention Korea, and though the Japanese had the precedent of America in the Philippines, he would ask that at least these should not be prohibitive.

Mr. Anderson then complained of the difficulty of arriving at an adjustment of the trade-mark question, on which he urged them to use their influence with their government, and he also called attention to the too frequent repudiation of contracts on an adverse market which could be done with impunity. They all wanted to have a greater extension of their trade with China, and he thought that the nine powers were strong enough to help to establish in that country a government in which there were elements of stability.

Japanese Delegates Respond

The Japanese delegates then replied. At first the criticisms did not touch Mr. Anderson's comments; one delegate lamented the lack of the personal touch between the Japanese and British in China which would lessen misunderstandings, while he regretted strongly the limitation of trade-marks; another urged better cooperation and less exclusiveness both in China and Japan between the two races, while he admitted the usualness felt by many foreigners at Japanese methods, though these often emanated from undesirable and irresponsible people. Still he had heard very much since he was here about such qualities as dishonesty, though they should remember the Japanese were a young people and erred often from ignorance rather than from intention. When he returned he would certainly tell his people how the British felt about it.

Another speaker pointed out that the business men in Japan had little voice in politics and then C. Kadono

dealt with the issues raised by Mr. Anderson. As regards Shantung the transference to Japan of the German rights in the province had been twice confirmed with the "consent" of France and Great Britain. They had tried to come to terms with China but failed and the matter was being discussed at Washington. It was not quite fair to try to get them out of Shantung. It might be better policy for the Japanese to go, but they had a right to be there and that expressed the view of their people. As for himself the question was whether they ought to be expected to give away what had been twice confirmed as theirs.

With regard to the Twenty-One Demands he was free to admit they were foolish and they had made a mistake in putting them forward. All they had got out of the war was the South Manchurian lease. They had more by name without getting anything in reality! As regards Korea there were no preferential duties since the Korean had been merged with those of Japan at 7½ per cent, while as to preferential railway rates there were through rates on the lines, but any exporting firm of any nationality could enjoy them. It was more a dispute between the railway and shipping interests. It was true that complaints existed of inadequate railway wagons; but all the complaints made were due, he thought, to yardmen anxious for "lubrication."

COMMITTEE AGAINST REDISTRICTING BILL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Opposition to passage at this session of Congress of a bill to reapportionment representation in the House on the basis of the 1920 census was expressed today in a resolution adopted by the House Census Committee. The vote, 6 to 6, indicated, however, Chairman Siegel said, that an effort might be made to lay a reapportionment bill before the House and Senate despite the stand taken by the committee.

Representative Siegel, who said he was one of the six who favored action on the legislation, declared there was a demand on the part of many House members for disposition of the question and forecast that a Republican caucus might be held soon in the hope that the Republican members of the Census Committee would be instructed by members of their party to reject a reapportionment bill.

The House in the last Congress passed a reapportionment bill but the measure was never approved by the Senate.

WATCH RUSSIAN FUND COLLECTORS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Activities of Bolshevik agents in the United States, in the collection of funds ostensibly for famine relief in Soviet Russia, are under observation by the Department of Justice, it was learned today. Many inquiries have been received by the department, it was said, as to the connection between a number of famine relief organizations, collecting funds throughout the country, with the Soviet authorities.

In many instances, officials said, it was believed that prominent persons in different sections of the country had been induced to lend their names to some of these organizations as an aid to the famine relief work.

AUSTRIA, DESPITE POVERTY, FINDS EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL

In Midst of Increased Living Cost and Depreciated Currency the Nation Has, Nevertheless, Practically No Idle—Many Industries Possess Orders Months Ahead

VIENNA (Special).—Austrian industrial circles are anxious about one great problem. Will it be possible to maintain the present favorable situation in trade and industry, or will Austria be forced to share in the international crisis of bad trade and unemployment which has affected the neighboring countries?

In the midst of general hardship, a depreciated currency, and a decline in the cost of living, Austria has found one ray of hope in the fact that, like Germany, she has really no unemployed. Every man has been able to earn his daily bread, and every one willing to work has full opportunity to do so.

At the end of 1921 there were only 18,000 unemployed in all Austria. But much anxiety is now felt as to how long this state of affairs will continue. Greater burdens, especially in taxation, are constantly being imposed on industry, wages and other outgoings have reached fantastic figures, and it is a grave question whether the industrial and commercial undertakings will be able to keep up with the continually increasing expenditures.

Work for Months Ahead

A weekly wage of 20,000 kronen is now the rule for ordinary unskilled labor, while skilled artisans easily obtain double this sum. Some of the largest industrial concerns have a weekly payroll amounting to 400,000,000 kronen. New demands for forward and other quite unforeseen expenses have to be met, which involve altogether the payment of many millions. Such enormous increases in the expenses of production have already compelled some firms to restrict the number of employees to the lowest possible figure, selecting those with the strongest and most capable workers.

However, the leading industries are provided with orders for months ahead, and there is yet no perceptible cessation in trade. Some industries which work exclusively for the home markets find a little falling off in orders, owing to the lower purchasing power of the crown, and the disinclination to invest in new undertakings.

A glance over the situation in various industrial groups will confirm these views. In the mining industry the demand is very great and work-

PORTUGAL'S TIMELY RALLY AGAINST DISINTEGRATION

Former Premier Struck Popular Note With Patriotic Appeal, Established Slogan of "Work and Discipline" and Organized Election Based on Cooperation

LISBON (Special).—The former Premier, Cunha Leal, who with a considerable optimism and courage had assumed an apparently almost impossible task, was meditating the final step toward resignation when an unexpected intervention arose. President Almeida made one of those half-desperate but still well-directed moves which have from time to time illuminated a very troubled period of office. He sent for the leaders of the Democratic Party and likewise chiefs of other sections, and had a very plain talk with them. If their action resulted in the fall of the Cunha Leal ministry—a sequence of events that seemed certain—what then? No party had a sound alternative to propose, and inevitably confusion worse confounded would be ahead.

President Almeida appealed to the political chiefs to realize the full meaning of the crisis, and asked for their support in calling upon Mr. Cunha Leal to face the task again and do the best he could to save the situation.

Under such pressure the party chiefs, who had been threatening to withdraw their representatives from the Cabinet, gave way, and agreed to support Mr. Leal. Given Alves dos Santos, the Labor Minister, openly announced his decision to give unfettered support to the Premier. And so when the case was put anew to Mr. Leal he agreed to go on with his government, and no change in it was necessary.

Dealing with Unrest

A further problem, however, arose in regard to the attitude of the army. It had drawn close up to the city in an attitude of jealousy toward the Republican Guard. Mr. Leal grappled with this difficulty quite well. He called a conference of the chief officers of army and guard. Compromises were suggested, and eventually a commission of officers of both sections was appointed, supplemented by an undertaking by the army to make no interference whatever in political questions.

There are already indications of a popular demand for a strong policy which will not falter before the threat of any party or faction. The army has been amazed. Thus the syndicalist chief, Armando de Azevedo, who has just been cast into the San Jorge prison, just before his arrest exclaimed: "They do not listen to me, but when it is too late they complain. Eh, well, Bolshevism is at the gates."

A Record in Changes

The Republic of Portugal was established in 1910, and during the period since then, it has enjoyed in the various offices no fewer than 400 Cabinet ministers. The two obviously most important and difficult departments are those of Finance and For-

eign Affairs, so it is interesting to note that during the period indicated Portugal has had 45 finance ministers and 41 ministers of foreign affairs. It is generally believed that this is a world's record.

The country is either distracted or indifferent and in such moods strange things happen. When the republic was proclaimed, Portugal declared its country free in the matter of religion. From that time no church has been officially favored; and the (Roman) Catholic organization has had no occasion to congratulate itself upon any special privileges, whatsoever. This is obviously the condition of things best attuned to the most responsible and intelligent feeling, and is for the best interests of the country, but the restoration of the Roman Catholic church is part of the monarchial platform, and it is by no means kept in the background.

Some perplexed individuals, who have felt that the republic might now never be a success and that the best way back to tranquillity would be through a restoration of the monarchy, find themselves nonplussed by such evidence of a determination to reaction. But a strange thing is happening even under the republic. Several weeks ago the cardinal patriarch of Lisbon had the temerity to address a letter to the President of the republic in which he ascribed all the troubles of Portugal in recent times to her absence of religious adherence, meaning (Roman) Catholic adherence.

Church and State

The President replied discreetly and effectively that this kind of thing had happened in all eras of religion and was chiefly due to political ambitions, coupled in the present case with the disorganization wrought by the war. The case has now been taken a step further, and has caused some sensation.

The publication of a patronizing interview on Portugal with Benedict XV has caused a stir, especially in Roman Catholic circles, but it is remarkable that the general effect is likely to be the opposite to that which is hoped for in the latter quarter. The general comment is that here is a warning, and that the activities of Cardinal Mendes Bello may be somewhat less prominent in the future.

Meantime the Premier struck a popular note. He made a vehement appeal to the Portuguese people to display their true patriotism and save the country. Referring to unrest, he said that, in the case of misguided idealists, he would act with discrimination; but where deliberate disturbers of the public order were concerned he would be implacable. The way to peace was along the path of work and discipline.

Plans were then made for elections to bear an entirely new complexion. The Premier summoned representatives of all the leading trade, commercial and industrial associations to confer with him with a view to their proposing candidates for election to their own independent of the party organizations.

It is now reported that the new Parliament will open on Feb. 15.

TZECHO-SLOVAKIA AND POLAND STAND FOR ARBITRATION

PRAGUE (Special).—Dr. Benes' recent statement before the Tzecho-Slovak Parliamentary Committee for Foreign Affairs traced the development of Tzecho-Polish relations, culminating in the recent agreement between these two countries. The main features embodied in agreement are, first, the settlement of all disputes between the two states by means of arbitration, and next, the guaranteed neutrality of either state if the other is attacked.

Tzecho-Slovakia affirms its disinterested attitude in matters relating to Eastern Galicia. The Ukrainian legionaries who have been interned in Tzecho-Slovakia since the last rising in Eastern Galicia are to be released, and the Polish-Magyar detachments formed in Poland are to be disbanded. The two governments will keep each other informed of treaties binding them to other powers, and will insist on the observance of the terms of the treaties between them to the stipulation to hold good for a period of five years.

Dr. Benes referred to the organization of aid to Russian refugees in Tzecho-Slovakia, especially mentioning the Russian students who, to the number of about 1900, were pursuing higher educational courses under the supervision of 50 Russian professors maintained by the Tzecho-Slovak Government. A Russian secondary and elementary school is to be established at Ceska Trebova for Russian pupils, and assistance of a similar character will be rendered to the Ukrainians.

After having communicated an official denial from the Rumanian Government that negotiations were on foot with a view to a Magyar-Rumanian union, Dr. Benes reported on the intervention which had been made to the ambassadors' conference concerning the violation of the Tzecho-Slovak frontier by Hungarian Magyar troops. As a result, an inquiry is being made on the spot by a joint Tzecho-Slovak and Magyar commission.

Transmission of Funds Abroad

Extension to savings banks of the right to accept funds for transmission to foreign countries was urged yesterday before the Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking. It was asserted that foreigners living in industrial communities particularly sought this privilege, and it was brought out that some savings banks were already giving this service, not knowing it was not permitted by law.

DEVELOPMENT OF ROADS IN LONDON

New System of Motor Taxation Will Aid Greatly in Putting Through Roadways Program

LONDON (Special).—The new scheme of motor taxation which came into operation in January, 1921, was estimated to yield over £9,000,000 to the Treasury. Those who pay motor taxes of one kind or another quite naturally desire to know how this considerable sum of money is expended, and the recently issued report of the Minister of Transport on the administration of the road fund, it might be expected, would enlighten them.

The report covers the year ending March 31, 1921, and while it is of great interest in other respects, it does not except by implication provide an answer to the question of the taxpayer. For the whole period it deals only with expenditure covered under the road improvement fund, and the entire yield of the new taxes is carried forward to next financial year. The report estimated, however, that the total expenditure of the United Kingdom on roads and bridges for the year 1921 will exceed £50,000,000.

The report becomes interesting when it proceeds to deal with the new roads and road improvement now in process of construction. The chief of these constructional schemes lie in the London district, although considerable sums have been allocated to other road works, many of which have already been commenced. The scheme in the metropolitan area consists of the Eastern and Western avenues to relieve the present narrow and congested entries and exits to the City, a new road to Cambridge, certain by-pass roads to relieve congested sections of main roads, and circular roads both north and south of the City.

Work on By-Pass Roads

The latter will be especially interesting to motorists, who live on the London borders, or who frequently have to pass through the City on the way to other towns. The North Circular Road will ultimately connect with the new Great West Road at Brentford, traversing Willesden, Hendon, Finchley and Edmonton, will join the Eastern Avenue about Wanstead. The South Circular Road will ultimately connect with the by-pass road at Shooters Hill, cut the Eltham and Catford by-pass roads, and, traversing South London, connect with the Portsmouth Road at Wandsworth. Work is in hand on both these circular roads, and their ultimate value to motorists and other traffic passing through London need not be further commented upon.

Work on the by-pass roads has been in hand for varying periods at Croydon, Eltham, Shooters Hill, East Ham, Ilford and Romford, Brentford, and Chiswick. Further by-pass roads are projected at Kingston, Sutton, Catford, Bromley, Woodford and elsewhere. Certain portions of Eastern and Western Avenue, the Great West Road, and the new Cambridge Road are also under construction. The latter is well advanced and will much relieve the old road through the numerous towns along the Lea Valley.

Outside the London district schemes of construction or widening are projected at Liverpool, where the western exit will be widened to 120 feet; at Edinburgh, with improvements to the railway with southern exits; and at Manchester, where a 100-foot new road is proposed in connection with a town-planning scheme. Other large towns are contemplating or have already put in hand similar road improvements.

Much of this work, the report points out, is necessary on account of the lack of foresight by former generations, and there is little doubt that in view of recent and probable future traffic developments the proposals do not err in the generous width allowed between the road fences. For these and other new construction and improvement the sum of £5,200,000 has been allocated in London, and a similar sum for other areas in Great Britain.

Regard for the Unemployed

In putting new work in hand, regard has been had to the needs of the unemployed, and road sections have been selected where the largest possible proportion of unskilled labor could be absorbed. In this connection the Ministry of Transport has been working in cooperation with the Unemployment Grants Committee under the chairmanship of Lord St. David.

The schemes for road classification, road numbering, and road sign standardization have already been outlined in The Christian Science Monitor. The report under review throws some light on the enormous difficulties encountered in the road classification alone. A preliminary analysis reveals that out of 477,000 miles of roads in Great Britain, 12.5 per cent have been classified as Class A (first-class main highways), and 8.1 per cent as Class B (secondary highways). In arriving at this classification some 3800 border line cases have had to be settled by collecting traffic statistics covering seven 16-hour days. It is estimated that the maintenance and improvement of Class A and B roads alone will absorb £7,000,000 during the present financial year.

Beyond the classification little appears to have been done to give the scheme practical effect, although as signposts are replaced it is noticeable that local authorities are adapting the Ministry of Transport schemes of classification and numbering.

TEMPERANCE CAUSE GAINING IN BULGARIA

SOFIA, Bulgaria (Special).—The temperance movement in Bulgaria is making considerable progress. The Bulgarian Temperance Union, although almost confined to Protestants, has a growing membership, and the Young Men's Christian League Temperance societies are strong and active. No less than 40 students' temperance associations are working in the educational institutions of the country under the approval of the Minister of Education. Thirty-two of these societies are or-

SWISS UNDAUNTED BY FLOOD OF TALK

Socialists' Tactics Cause Lower Chamber to Sit 14 Hours Daily but Fail to Halt Passage of Treason Measure

BERNE, Switzerland (Special).—Among the most important items on the overcrowded agenda of the parliamentary session just terminated was the discussion of a bill revising the law of high treason and conspiracy. The deliberation on the bill caused the Socialist and Communist members of the National Council to organize a system of stubborn obstruction unexampled in the history of the Swiss Legislature. It was so effective that only the conspiracy bill and a measure in respect of the subsidies for government officials and employees could be gone through, while everything else had to be postponed to an extra session.

During the general debate things went comparatively smoothly. Mr. Graulich, the leader of the right wing of the Socialist Party and senior of all Swiss Socialists, a highly influential man, made a speech of an hour and a half, and so did Mr. Patten, a Bolshevik.

At last the majority, losing its patience with the endless stream of talk, voted the conclusion of the discussion. The government replied to the three days' deliberation, but immediately after a most obstinate obstruction on the part of the Socialist members set in, who successfully vied with one another in starting off amendments, the explanation of which filled the half-hour maximum to the minute.

Each amendment was followed by some counter-amendment, springing from fruitful imaginations. Most of these motions aimed at weakening the measures proposed in the bill; the remaining ones were merely attempts to insert in the bill quite new-fangled offenses.

The voting on each article, amendment and sub-amendment was by "rising and sitting." This was excellent gymnastic exercise for the older members, but it did not contribute to raising the dignity of parliamentary procedure.

Sittings Lengthened

The sittings' duration and frequency were increased to meet the loss of time occasioned by the obstruction. The minority's resistance notwithstanding, the third week's sittings lasted 14 hours a day.

At last the endurance of the bourgeois members affected the minority's obstruction. The obstruction was lessened and finally dropped, for the parliamentary representatives of Labor were naturally loath to provoke their electors' ill will. Hence the treason bill was adopted on the session's next to last day (the majority was overwhelming), while the subsidies in question were voted for on the very last day.

The wording of the law is not, as yet, settled definitely, for the bill has still to be handled once more by the Senate. After the final decisions on both houses the law will most likely be submitted to the customary electoral plebiscite.

Finland's Sanctions Charged
The Helsinki Sanctions charged that the Soviet Government has recalled the Russian members of the mixed commission which has been appointed to carry out the conditions of the peace treaty. The cause is stated to be the Karelian trouble.

George Tchitcherine has sent the Finnish Government a fresh note in which he purports to show Finland's participation in the Karelian rising. He charges the Finnish Government with having endeavored to rouse the League of Nations' interest in the Karelian question, and maintains that the government is acting contrary to the wishes of the majority of the Finnish nation—namely, to Finland, as he claims, is trying to prepare an attack upon an autonomous portion of the Soviet Republic. Mr. Tchitcherine, whilst expressing his desire for peace, demands that the Finnish Government shall discontinue its previous policy, otherwise Finland must bear the responsibility for the menace against peace which this policy constitutes.

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SHOP STEWARDS' ADVANCE TO POWER

This Factor in British Industry Has Thrived Despite Opposition of Federated Employers and Even Union Officials

LONDON (Special).—Over a score or more years the engineering industry has evolved a procedure for the settlement of workshop and other industrial grievances that may be regarded as a model upon which other industries might build. The agreement described as the "Provisions for Avoiding Disputes" has been remodeled from time to time, and its machinery, once slow and cumbersome, speeded up so as to keep pace with the hurly-burly of modern times.

For instance, up to within a few years ago these provisions contained nothing that allowed the shop steward to function, took no regard of his presence or gave him official recognition. He was frequently of service to his employers during the arduous days of the war; and far-sighted employers who realized that, like an uninvited guest, he had come to stay, immediately began to make the best of what the time regarded as a bad bargain by adding him with some amount of responsibility.

Plan Throve Despite Opposition

To the federated employers—or, at all events, to the officials of the federation—the shop stewards and shop committees, all that they stood for and all who supported them, acted unofficially without the authority of their national executives, and could not therefore be allowed to negotiate with their respective employers on matters of even purely local concern. The union officials, too, rather supported this point of view for what was to them the very excellent reason that the stewards' activities tended to undermine their prestige.

Both union officials and employers discovered, however, that a movement does not cease to exist and its efforts are not rendered abortive by ignoring the Constitution in its face. Consequently, the shop stewards' movement thrived abundantly because it was not officially recognized. It became, obviously, more influential in its own particular spheres than the union officials. So it came to pass that the provisions for avoiding disputes, which had already been submitted to revision and brought up to date, were again widened to embrace the shop steward.

Shop Free from Disputes

As a result of this thus found for the shop steward, he plays his part in the negotiations, and how well he performs his duties and with what little friction is gathered from the fact that the single cause for complaint is believed to have been made, not a list of employers had taken a false step in agreeing to recognize him. It is in the engineering industry, which has the most numerous and the most influential shop stewards, that the provisions for avoiding disputes have been particularly free from strikes or lockouts. In the very first days of a grievance the matter is gone into by the removal of a firm, who has had his attention directed to it by the shop steward. In many ways this is by far the most important stage: the grievance is remedied, and misunderstanding cleared up before a whole host of officials are called upon to

stand upon their dignity and attempt to justify their mistake. Similarly with the workmen: the offender is brought to account by the shop steward, who, if he needs support, calls a meeting of his members to explain the position.

The "Machine Question"

There are, however, some old standing differences which even shop stewards are unable to bridge; one of these is the much-discussed machine question, various phases of which have been subject matter of discussion recently at a central conference—the last court under the provisions for avoiding disputes. These, together with other matters, had in accordance with the provisions been discussed at local conferences—that is, between local associations of employers and local union officials—but without settlement.

That is the second stage. The third is the central conference, where the national executive of the union meets the National Federated Employers; the important feature in this connection is that both sets of negotiators bring a calm, dispassionate and disinterested outlook upon the problems, such as is not always possible locally where both conflicting interests are prone to allow their judgment to be warped by personal consideration.

Disinterested Policy

Least there be some who would point out that this is contrary to the theory of the "class struggle" and hardly works out so pleasantly in practice, it may be explained that the records of the conference in question furnish ample evidence of the successful application of the policy of disinterestedness. For it is registered that a firm which, having erected a new factory, desired to discontinue the payment of a bonus to millwrights and toolmakers at the new works as well as to certain classes of workmen at the old works, was instructed to pay the same amount as had been customary in the firm for a period of three months, when the matter should come up again for consideration by the conference.

Similarly in the case of another firm, where a pattern-maker had been reversed from payment by results to a fixed salary, the decision favors the union point of view. In passing, it may be useful to note that the action of the employer in question is just that feared most by those who oppose systems of payment by results, and if it was thought to be universal, rightly justified the most strenuous opposition which an organization can put up.

Decision Reassuring

The decision of the conference, however, is reassuring: "It was mutually agreed that the man in question be reinstated immediately on the system of payment by results which obtained prior to its withdrawal; that the man concerned be paid retrospectively the approximate amount of earnings he would have made had the system of payment by results been in operation from the time the system was stopped until the present date."

The conference reveals the employers as having departed somewhat from the stand which they have always taken on the machine question, which they claimed to do what they thought fit with their own property. Discussion centered again round the semi-skilled man, the union opposing his introduction. A mutual agreement was eventually reached to the effect that so long as the work put on the machine in question is not work which requires the skill of a fully qualified mechanic, the machine shall be operated by semi-skilled men who shall be paid according to the practice of the firm on similar work.

FRENCH VIEWS DIVIDED OVER RADICAL POINCARÉ POLICIES

Something Like Consternation Caused in France When Signs of Reaction in American Opinion Become Conspicuous Immediately Premier Assumes Power

PARIS (Special).—Something like consternation was caused in France when immediately after the advent to power of M. Poincaré the signs of a reaction in American opinion about France became conspicuous even to those who had for so long endeavored not to see. There was the resolution of Senator McCormick, there were the demands of the commission headed by Mr. Hoover, there was quite unmistakably not only a hesitancy about Genoa, but a distinct aversion to taking any part in European affairs and at the same time a clear hostility even in official circles toward France.

Whenever it is recommended in America that European budgets should be examined, whenever there is talk of excessive armaments, whenever it is proposed that the debtors to America should be called upon to pay their debts, France understands that she is being indicated even when the name of France is not mentioned.

Excuses and Explanations

For a long time France seemed to be blind to the truth that American sympathy and active friendship was not something which was utterly independent of French policy. There was no realization of the possibility that public opinion in respect of France might change. Even now France is inclined to believe that propaganda, whether emanating from Germany or directed by England is responsible for any alteration in the esteem of other countries for France. But although excuses and explanations are to be found in profusion it is an undoubted fact that France is now aware that she is in danger of losing her old situation in the eyes of America.

Some day, perhaps, the history of French diplomatic aberrations will be written. One factor will have to be taken serious notice of. An entirely stupid oil war at one moment seemed to set at loggerheads the British and American peoples. There is reason to believe that for reasons which are not creditable, at least, one French newspaper started its campaign against England and by its methods encouraged and fostered the belief that there was a deep division between the two English-speaking countries and that the best way to please America was to attack England. For a time French diplomacy actually based itself upon this monstrous absurdity. France believed that bargains were to be made with America as against England. If one cannot trace this thought through the Washington Conference it will be found that the idea of the journal in question which pretended friendship for America and disdained for England is responsible for very much that has happened to France.

Fall of M. Briand

It is strange that France was so long in understanding that there was no diplomacy to be founded upon the supposed Anglo-Saxon schism. Washington was for France a diplomatic Waterloo. Blunder after blunder was made through starting out with this wrong belief.

The fall of M. Briand was, from the point of view of foreign politics, a misfortune for France. M. Poincaré may or may not prove to be the man he has represented himself to be. But abroad he was looked upon as one who stood for reaction and consequent confusion on the continent of Europe.

It was round and about the proposed Genoa congress that the storm really broke. The French newspapers have been in the habit of quoting from the American newspapers whatever pleased them and ignoring whatever was displeasing to them. But the news about Senator McCormick and about Mr. Hoover and the many demands that France should pay her debts rather than maintain immense armies, should not hold to the figures of the German indemnities which are obviously impossible and which can only keep Europe in a state of uncertainty and chaos, could not be overlooked. Nor could the reluctance of America to go to Genoa be overlooked.

M. Poincaré's Reception

Thinking men in France were alarmed. It is true that France had protested against the Genoa congress but she was only half in earnest and meant all the time to go to Genoa. Unfortunately it was just her hesitation, her lack of enthusiasm, which was calculated to have a serious effect upon the American decision. When this effect was produced, that is to say, when it was perhaps too late, France became keener about Genoa.

Nothing is more significant than the half-hearted reception of M. Poincaré. Among the populace he is regarded with great suspicion. The newspapers, even those which are friendly towards M. Poincaré, have recorded how he has been hissed in the popular cinemas when his portrait has been thrown on the screen. There are sections of the people who are genuinely afraid that M. Poincaré will lead France into new conflicts, will isolate her and bring disaster upon her. Evidently the Socialists could not miss the opportunity of playing upon this feeling.

But perhaps one can ignore these occasional manifestations of somewhat ignorant persons. They are of little importance. What is of immense importance is the attitude of the business men and financiers who also have become alarmed. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor might well bring his own testimony to this effect. But it is perhaps preferable to have recourse to the French newspapers. Some of them—registered supporters of M. Poincaré—have registered the movement of business men and financiers in favor of the Lloyd George method of European reconstruction and in condemnation of the Poincaré method which would have held aloof from Genoa. They attempt to fight this tendency, but in fighting it they prove that it exists. It does exist verily. What has made it manifest itself is precisely the attitude of America. "Let us go to Genoa," cry the business men, perhaps something will come out of this meeting." And they are extremely anxious that America also should attend.

Question of International Debts

Obviously the presence of America at Genoa would imply a serious discussion of the general question of international debts, whether those debts are the debts of Germany or the debts of France. There has been much writing which tries to show that America must not dream of intimidating France, and to show that it would be exceedingly unfair for America to lay stress upon her credits. From the French viewpoint there is indeed much to be urged. The arguments are that the war was a common war and that it is unreasonable for the nations which have enriched themselves to demand onerously repayment from those nations which have impoverished themselves. American money lent to France was used to fight American battles and moreover was spent in buying American stocks. Some general reading, however, which shall not follow strict business is called for. In any case France cannot pay if she is not paid by Germany, and if she maintains an army it is precisely for the purpose of forcing Germany to pay. If America uses her influence for the reduction of the German debt she must in logic surrender her credits to that extent on France. England, it will be noted, is prepared to do so. From the total of the German debt she proposes the subtraction of the amount owing by France to England and its all-round cancellation. If America wishes, in the interest of commerce, further to deplete French credits she must be prepared to sacrifice her own.

Without attempting at this moment to enter into any general discussion, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor merely wishes to note (1) that France is now aware of the growing tendencies in America; (2) that French business men are changing their views about Genoa and reparations and reconstruction; (3) that they desire American participation in cooperative schemes; (4) that a wide discussion of debts is sooner or later inevitable.

NATIVE EDUCATION IN TANGANYIKA

East African Territory, Now Under British Rule, Looks to the Welfare of the Aborigines

DAR-ES-SALAAM, Tanganyika Territory (Special).—The great duty and problem of the various administrations in regard to the adequate education of the vast native communities of the British Empire has increased considerably since the war by the acquisition of mandated territories carrying many millions of native inhabitants. Speaking generally, it may be stated with confidence that the governments concerned are appreciating more and more the duties and responsibilities in regard to the education and general welfare of the aborigines under their charge, and efforts on a practical basis for the amelioration and uplift of the natives are being made on a large scale.

It cannot be hoped that the threads of the work will be taken up at the point at which they were dropped at the outbreak of war, and it will, in all probability, take two or three years before the output from the schools of the type of native able to read and write will equal that which was the case under the German régime. The matter is being taken in hand, however, and no time has been lost in making a new beginning. In fact in December, 1919, authority was given to the District Political Officers to reopen some of the government schools. There are many difficulties in the way of resumption and the tracing of the old teachers has caused considerable trouble, while many of those identified with the educational system during the German administration have obtained other employment and do not now desire to return to the teaching profession. Despite these obstacles, however, it has been found possible to make a fresh start, as a result of which over 20 government schools have been reopened and are now operating. As an instance of the urgency of getting the educational system into full swing again, it may be mentioned that in one district, in which are situated some of these reopened schools, so great was the rush for admittance that there are now over 500 scholars in attendance. From this figure the magnitude of the task ahead can be realized.

Work of Schooling the Natives

In September, 1920, a practical step in the desired direction was taken by the appointment of a director of education, and this official is now engaged in framing a comprehensive scheme of native education which it is hoped will shortly be productive, not only of a regular supply of native Africans suitable to the industrial needs of the territory, but also a more useful type whose elementary education has, in addition to giving him a working knowledge of arithmetic, writing and reading, done something to fit him to take an active and practical part in the administration of his country.

The scheme for restarting education on an adequate scale includes the immediate provision for the training of teachers. In addition elementary schools are to be inaugurated at all district headquarters and at the larger village centers. The first primary schools were reopened at Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga. The more practical side of education, namely that relating to the learning of a definite trade, is not being neglected, and provision is being made in this direction on so comprehensive a scale that industrial instruction in some form or other will be given in every school.

Britain Fulfilling a Trust

In connection with this territory, the educational needs of whose 3,500,000 natives are now so well on the way to being supplied, it is interesting to note that by Article 119 of the Treaty of Peace, Germany renounced in favor of the principal allied and associated powers all her rights over her overseas possessions, including German East Africa, and the principal allied and associated powers, in virtue of their rights and sovereignty over the territories which formerly constituted German East Africa, have agreed that His Britannic Majesty shall exercise—in conformity with Article 22, Part I, Covenant of the League of Nations, of the Treaty—a mandate to administer these territories.

Having accepted the trust it is up to the British Government assiduously to fulfill all the clauses of the Covenant of the League, more especially those relating to the welfare of the aborigines, and it may with confidence be stated that a sincere beginning toward this end has been made with the restarting of native education.

BANKS URGED TO AID FARM LOAN AGENCY

SIoux FALLS, S. D. (Special).—South Dakota banks are urged by Frank H. Johnson, president of the Sioux Falls Savings Bank, to prepare for funds needed for spring farming operations this year. Mr. Johnson recently returned from Minneapolis, Minn., where he has been working with the agricultural loan agency of the War Finance Corporation. Approximately \$2,000,000 in loans has been applied for through the agency, but a comparatively small number of banks has applied.

"Many farmers will need aid this spring," said Mr. Johnson, "and now is the time for the banks to apply to permit the agency to function smoothly. It is the general belief that the farmer will be able to secure for 1922 a much better price for his crop, and that he will be able to market it at lower freight rates and at a less profit to the middlemen than heretofore. If these conditions prevail, it will only be a short time until South Dakota will be in a better financial condition."

Incorporation Records Broken

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 9 (Special).—Secretary of State Martin announced that 294 corporations were organized in New Jersey in January, a greater number than were ever chartered during any month in the history of his office. Thirty per cent of the 294 were empowered to issue shares of stock without nominal or par value, and many of the corporations came from outside states.

TRANSOCEANIC AIR SERVICE PROSPECT GROWING BRIGHTER

Scheme for Aerial Mail and Passenger Transport Between Britain, South Africa and Australasia Brought Appreciably Nearer by Financiers' Offer to Find Capital

LONDON, (Special).—The prospect of an air service for passengers and mails between Great Britain, South Africa, and Australasia, calling at India and Egypt on the way, is brought appreciably nearer by the announcement that a group of British financiers are prepared to find a capital of £2,000,000, if certain guarantees from the countries concerned are provided.

The proposal is that a contribution of £1,000,000 should be made by the home and dominion governments during a period of two years, in which time experiments would be made for proving the practicability of the scheme. If the results should be satisfactory the syndicate proposes to institute a fortnightly service between England, Egypt, the Cape, India, Australia, and New Zealand, subject to the subsidy of £500,000 a year, of which half shall be provided by Great Britain and the other half by India and the dominion governments concerned.

Australia Promises to Help

At the present moment the Australian Government has promised about £200,000 toward the first million pounds required, but South Africa and New Zealand have not yet replied to the suggestion of contribution, which was made when the imperial conference met in London some months ago. As the matter is of imperial significance, however, it is likely that their replies will be favorable, and it is known that the scheme is approved of by the authorities in India. When these replies are received the British Government will be able to make a definite announcement of the matter.

That an overseas air service has advanced so far is due to the initiative of Mr. H. Ashbolt, Agent-General for Transoceanic in London. When the South Government decided to scrap

the huge airships built during the latter days of the war, Mr. Ashbolt proposed a detailed scheme for establishing a service which was discussed by the imperial conference. He has not permitted the suggestion to lie idle, rightly thinking that what is everybody's business is nobody's business. If the service is established it will be due in no small measure to his enterprise and energy.

How Money Will Be Contributed

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Ashbolt explained the details of the new proposal. He said that the present scheme was based on the report of the Imperial Air Communications Committee which met when the imperial conference was held in London. The report provides for a two-year period of inauguration, when a monthly flight might be made to Egypt, with an extension to India and demonstration flights to South Africa.

The estimated cost is £1,325,000. This sum would provide for the erection of a complete base in Egypt. It does not allow for the purchase of land for overseas bases. The money represents the contribution from the home and overseas governments that will have to be made if the service is to have a beginning. It would be made up as follows: Great Britain, £235,000; India, £250,000; Australia, £250,000; South Africa, £100,000; New Zealand, £75,000.

This fund would be spent on erecting airship bases at Cardington (England), Egypt (for India and the Cape), and Melbourne (for Australia and New Zealand), with a number of mooring-mast stations to link up the bases. The last six months would be devoted to a series of trial trips between Great Britain and Australia. If these results were satisfactory the syndicate would form a company on the lines suggested in the opening paragraph of this article.

MEXICANS TALKING OF PROHIBITION

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 6.—The question of prohibition is becoming a theme of frequent conversations among Mexicans. It is being brought to a focus by a movement to have pulque, the drink of the natives of central Mexico, put on the list of forbidden things.

Although Juarez knows practically nothing of pulque, tequila and sotol being the drinks of its natives, many residents of the border city are giving the prohibition proposal serious thought. While it would be incorrect to say that the dry cause has won many converts in Juarez, it would not be far from the truth to say that in many circles, particularly among business men other than saloon operators, something akin to sentiment for prohibition has been aroused.

TORONTO TYPOS BALK AT IMPORT MEASURE

TORONTO (Special).—Recently the Dominion Government rescinded the regulation requiring that all imports to Canada should bear the name of the country of origin. This action has stirred up the Toronto Typographical Union to such an extent that their president, Andrew Gerrard, has gone to the capital to find out the reason for the government's action.

Union officials say the maintenance of the old regulation means \$5,000,000 annually to the printing industry in Canada.

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President Harding Calls Upon the Senate for Ratification of Treaties

(Continued from Page 1)

Senate—indeed, the Congress—has already advised in favor of one—and inferentially of two—of the treaties laid before you today, and the naval pact negotiated and signed is in accordance with your expressed wish. It calls a halt in the competitive construction of capital ships in the great navies of the world, and affords the first actual relief from naval burdens which peoples have been able to acclaim since steam and steel combined to add to naval strength in warfare.

Pacific Settlement

But, though the treaty recommended by the Congress marks the beginning of a naval holiday and that limitation of naval armament which accords with a world aspiration, the particular justification of this progressive and highly gratifying step was the settlement of the international problems of the Pacific, attended by new understandings in place of menacing disagreements, and established surer ties instead of uncertainties which easily might lead to conflict. Much as it was possible to lift the burdens of naval armament and strike at the menace of competitive construction and consequent expenditure, the executive branch of the government, which must be watchful for the nation's safety, was unwilling to covenant a reduction of armament until there could be pledged new guarantees of peace until there could be removed the probable menaces of conflict. Therefore, all the treaties submitted for your approval have such important relationship, one to another, that, though not interdependent, they are the converse of each other, of assurance, of conviction, of conscience, and of conscience. These we have believed to be essential to perfect the fulfillment which the Congress has in mind.

As a simple matter of fact, all of the agreements, except those dealing directly with the limitation of armament, take the place of various multi-power treaties, arrangements or understandings, formal or informal, expressed or implied, relating to matters in the Pacific Ocean, in which all the powers signatory were essentially, if not equally, concerned. The new agreements serve to put an end to contradictions, to remove ambiguities, and establish clear understandings.

Mutuality of Interest

No matter what mental reservations may have existed, or what doubts may have prevailed, because there was an experiment new in many phases, all of the powers came to the Conference knowing it was to deal with every practical situation affecting their international relations. There was mutual interest, quite apart from the greater achievement for world peace, and a way to common understanding was found to be practical and speedily arranged. If it has developed a new world school of diplomacy, let it be so called. It revealed the ends aimed at in the very beginning, and pointed the way to their attainment. The powers in Conference took the world of the Pacific as they found it in fact. They dealt with actualities by voluntary and unanimous agreement, and have added to mankind's assurance and hopefulness advanced international peace.

It is worth while saying that the powers in this Conference sought no concert to dispossess any power of its rights or property. All the signatories have given up certain rights which they had, as their contribution to concord and peace, but at no sacrifice of national pride, with no regret or reluctance to later flame in conflict. Some relinquished certain rights or prerogatives which they had asserted, notably in the settlement of the Shantung controversy, dealt with in a covenant quite apart from the group here with submitted. But every concession was a willing one, without pressure or constraint. The Conference record is quite unparalleled, not alone because there was the maximum of good feeling and neighborliness throughout the session, but common rejoicing in the results; and the separations in departure were marked by genuine cordiality, good will, and new hopes.

World Peace Leading Aim

It is not necessary to remind you that the Conference work was not directed against any power or group of powers. There were no punishments to inflict, no rewards to bestow. Mutual consideration, and the common welfare, and the desire for world peace impelled. The conclusions reached and the covenants written neither require nor contemplate compulsion against any power in the world, signatory or non-signatory. The offerings are free will; the conscience is that of world opinion; the observance is a matter of national honor.

These treaties leave no power despoiled. The delegates of every power participating adjourned with every right and every authority with which they came, except that which was willingly and gladly given up to further the common welfare. I can assure you the nine powers have been brought more closely together; they are stancher neighbors and friends; they have clearer and better estimates of one another; they have seen suspicion challenged and selfishness made to retreat; they have become more sympathetic understandings; and they are more strongly allied for right and justice in international relations than ever before. I believe, with all my heart, the powers in Conference have combined to make the world safer and better and a more hopeful place in which to live.

It was a helpful thing to have the Conference reveal how common our human aspirations are and how easy it is, when the task is properly approached, to reconcile our national aspirations. There are mutual and essential interests affecting the welfare and peace of all nations, and they cannot be promoted by force. They can be revealed and magnified in that understanding which, it is now proven, the Conference of peace promotes, and

the same understanding makes compulsion and despoilment hateful in the eyes of mankind.

Treaties Submitted

The treaties submitted, seven in number, are:

The covenant of limitation to naval armament between our Republic, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan.

The treaty between the same powers in relation to the use of submarines and noxious gases in warfare.

The treaty between the United States, the British Empire, France, and Japan relating to their insular possessions and their insular dominions in the Pacific.

A declaration accompanying the four-power treaty reserving American rights in mandated territory.

An agreement supplementary to the four-power treaty defining the application of the term "insular possession and insular dominions" as relating to Japan.

A treaty between the nine powers in the Conference relating to principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China.

A treaty between the nine powers relating to Chinese customs tariff.

Prompt Approval Asked

I invite your prompt approval of all of them. It is quite impossible to readjust our naval program until the naval treaty has your sanction, even though you urged its negotiation. It is not possible to make the readjustment in full confidence, until the whole program has commended itself to your approval.

I am not unmindful, nor was the Conference, of the sentiment in this chamber against Old World entanglements. Those who made the treaties have left no doubt about their true import. Every expression in the Conference has emphasized the purpose to be served and the obligations assumed. Therefore, I can bring you every assurance that nothing in any of these treaties commits the United States, or any other power, to any kind of an alliance, entanglement, or involvement. It does not require us or any power to surrender a worth-while tradition. It has been said, if it be true, these are mere meaningless treaties, and therefore valueless. Let us accept no such doctrine of despair as that, if it be true, they are established by mutual understanding and principles which are to govern their relationship; if a sovereign and solemn plight of faith by leading nations of the earth is valueless; if nations may not trust one another, then, indeed, there is little on which to hang our faith in advancing civilization or the furtherance of peace. Either we must live and aspire and achieve under a free and common understanding among peoples, with mutual trust, respect, and forbearance, and exercising full sovereignty, or else brutal, armed force will dominate, and the sorrows and burdens of war in this decade will be turned to a new and hopelessness of the next. We can no more do without international negotiations and agreements in these modern days than we could maintain orderly neighborliness at home without the prescribed rules of conduct which are the guarantees of freedom from the restraint thereof.

No War Commitment

The world has been hungering for a better relationship for centuries since it has attained its larger consciousness. The conception of the League of Nations was a response to a manifest world hunger. Whatever its fate, whether it achieves or does not, it is hoped for, or comes to supersede, or to failure, the American unwillingness to be a part of it has been expressed. That unwillingness has been kept in mind, and the treaties submitted today have no semblance or relationship save as the wish to promote peace has been the common inspiration.

The four-power treaty contains no war commitment. It covenants the respect of each nation's rights in relation to its insular possessions. In case of controversy between the covenanting powers it is agreed to confer and seek adjustment, and if said rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any outside power, these friendly powers, respecting one another, are to communicate, perhaps confer, in order to understand what action may be taken, jointly or separately, to meet a menacing situation. There is no commitment to armed force, no alliance, no written or moral obligations to join in defense, no expressed or implied commitment to arrive at any agreement except in accordance with our constitutional methods. It is easy to believe, however, that such a conference of the four powers is a moral warning that an aggressive nation, giving affront to the four great powers ready to focus world opinion on a given controversy, would be embarking on a hazardous enterprise.

Frankly, senators, if nations may not safely agree to respect each other's rights, and may not agree to confer if one to the compact threatens trespass, or may not agree to advise if one party to the pact is threatened by an outside power, then all concerted efforts to tranquillize the world and establish peace must be futile to the winds. Either these treaties must have your cordial sanction, or every proclaimed desire to promote peace and prevent war becomes a hollow mockery.

World Watching Pacific

We have seen the eyes of the world turned to the Pacific. With Europe prostrate and penitent, none feared the likelihood of early conflict there, but the Pacific had its menaces, and they deeply concerned us. Our territorial interests are larger there. Its waters are not strange seas to us, its farther shores not unknown to our citizens. Our earlier triumphs of commerce were there. We began treaty relationships with China full 80 years ago, in the youthful vigor of our Republic, and the sailings of our clipper ships were the romance of our merchant marine, when it successfully challenged the competition of the world. Seventy years ago Commodore Perry revealed Japan to commerce, and there followed that surprising development of the island

Empire, with whom our unbroken peace found a most gratifying reflex in the Conference just closed.

A century ago we began planting the seeds of American friendship in Hawaii and 70 years ago Webster told the Senate that the United States could "never consent to see these islands taken possession of by either of the great commercial powers of Europe." Whether it was destiny, or the development of propinquity, or the influence of our colonists, or faith in our institutions, Hawaii came under the flag in 1898, and rejoices today as a part of our republic.

Flag Planted in Islands

The lure of the waters, or the march of empire, or the call of commerce or insatiable destiny led us on, and we went to the South Seas and planted the flag in Samoa. Out of the war with Spain came our sponsorship in the Philippines, and the possession of Guam; and so we are deeply concerned in the mid-Pacific, and the South Seas and the very center of the Far East. We crave peace there as we do on the continent, and we should be remiss in performing a national duty if we did not covenant the relations which tend to guarantee it. For more than half a century we have had a part in influencing the affairs of the Pacific, and our present proposed commitments are not materially different in character, nor materially greater in extent, though fraught with vastly less danger, than our undertakings in the past.

We have convinced the on-looking and interested powers that we covet the possessions of no other power in the Far East, and we know for ourselves that we crave no further or greater governmental or territorial responsibilities there. Contemplating what is admittedly ours, and mindful of a long-time and reciprocal friendship with China, we do wish the opportunity to continue the development of our trade peacefully, and on equality with other nations, to strengthen our ties of friendship, and to make sure the righteous and just relationships of peace.

Holding the possessions we do, entertaining these views, and confessing these ambitions, why should we not make reciprocal engagements to respect the territory of others and to respect their respect of ours, and thus quiet apprehension and put an end to suspicion?

Apprehension Ended

There has been concern. There has been apprehension of territorial greed, the most fruitful cause of war. The Conference has dissipated that. Your ratification of the covenants will stabilize a peace for the breaking of which there is not a shadow of reason or real excuse. We shall not have less than before. No one of us shall have less liberty, no hampered independence, no shrunken sovereignty, no added obligation. We will have new assurances, new freedom from anxiety, and new manifestations of the sincerity of our own intentions; a new demonstration of that honesty which preclaims a righteous and powerful republic.

I am ready to assume the sincerity and the dependability of the assurances of our neighbors of the Old World that they will respect our rights, just as I know we mean to respect theirs. I believe there is an inviolable national honor, and I bring to you this particular covenant in the confident belief that it is the outstanding compact of peace for the Pacific, which will justify the limitation of armament and bring to great things hoped for, or comes to supersede, or to failure, the American unwillingness to be a part of it has been expressed. That unwillingness has been kept in mind, and the treaties submitted today have no semblance or relationship save as the wish to promote peace has been the common inspiration.

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about the conference table, amid the convictions of peace, free from all passion, to face each other in the contacts of reason, to solve menacing problems, and end disputes, and clear up misunderstandings. They have agreed to confer again when desirable, and from the revealing light of world opinion on any menace to peace among them. Your government encouraged, and has signed the compacts which it had much to do in fashioning. If to these advanced expressions of the consciousness of leading powers, if to these compacts to guard against conflict and lift the burdens of armament, if to all of these the Senate will not advise the consent, then it will be futile to try again. Here has been exercised every caution consistent with accomplishment. Here was a beginning on your advice, no matter when conceived, and the program was enlarged only because assurances of tranquility were deemed the appropriate concomitants of the great experiment in arms limitation.

I alluded a moment ago to my knowledge of the viewpoint of the

PRESIDENT URGES SENATE TO RATIFY TREATIES PROMPTLY

(Continued from Page 1)

hungering for a better relationship for centuries since it has attained its larger consciousness. The conception of the League of Nations was a response to a manifest world hunger. Whatever its fate, whether it achieves or does not, it is hoped for, or comes to supersede, or to failure, the American unwillingness to be a part of it has been expressed. That unwillingness has been kept in mind, and the treaties submitted today have no semblance or relationship save as the wish to promote peace has been the common aspiration.

It was admitted by Democrats and Republicans alike that the President created a good impression. This impression was greatly strengthened by his statement at the beginning of his address to the effect that he had brought with him not only the full report of the plenary sessions but the full minutes of the committees. In so doing President Harding established a new precedent.

"They are fitting testimonials," he said, "to that open and simpler diplomacy for which the world has asked and the practice of which contributed largely to the success of the Conference so recently adjourned."

"Irreconcilability" at End

If the expressions on the faces of Senators as the President dwelt on the Conference achievements indicated anything it was that irreconcilability has passed. It is true, however, that a smile flickered across the countenance of William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho, as he heard President Harding expand on the freedom from entanglements in the series of treaties. The smile became a broad grin when Mr. Harding brought up the League Covenant by way of contrast. It was noted also that Senator Frank B. Brandegee (R.), of Connecticut, who sat in front of Mr. Borah, only slightly responded to the dawn of a new day as expounded by the President.

The Foreign Relations Committee will hold its first meeting to discuss the treaties tomorrow. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Republican leader, is leaving for Boston tomorrow night and will not be back for two or three days. The expectation now, however, is that the treaties will be before the Senate by the middle of next week.

The six treaties which went to the committee were: the naval treaty, the four-power treaty, the four-power Pacific island treaty, with a declaration reserving American rights in mandated territory; the supplementary agreement excluding Japan from the guarantee of territorial integrity, the Chinese general treaty and the Chinese tariff treaty.

Comment by Senators

Comment on the President's address was favorable.

Senator Borah said: "It was a very excellent address. I have examined the naval treaty sufficiently to know I am in favor of it. If I find the President's construction of other treaties to be correct, that is, if they do not constitute an alliance and no entanglements with foreign nations or affairs, and preserve the traditional policy of the United States, I will support them. If, upon investigation, I find they do not do these things, I shall oppose them."

Senator Charles L. McNary (R.), of Oregon, said: "The President made it plain to me that there is no war commitment in Article 2 (of the four-power treaty) and that was the only thing that stood between my vote and ratification. It will meet with approval generally on the Pacific coast and in the west, regardless of party affiliations."

Senator James W. Wadsworth of New York, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, said, "It was an excellent speech, the best utterance I have heard on the subject. The treaties will all be ratified."

Objections May Be Removed

Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Nebraska, member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said: "I do not

think that the President's speech strengthened support for the four-power treaty. As for the other treaties I am favorable toward them. My only doubt has been of the four-power treaty. I have no reservations to it in mind, nor do I know of any being considered by the Democrats, but it is possible that objections would be removed by some sort of reservation. The four-power treaty raises some pretty serious questions. I must examine not only its language, but the minutes of the sessions, before committing myself further."

Senator Allee Pomerene (D.) of Ohio, member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said: "That was a good speech. I propose to look at these treaties in a sympathetic way, believing that any conference of nations looking toward peace is in the right direction, and any step looking toward limitation of armament must be approved. I have not had a full opportunity to study these treaties carefully. I want to get the memorandum submitted to the Senate before further committing myself."

SECRET CAMPAIGN AGAINST CREDITS

French Suspect That Foreign Operators Are Making Drive on Their Banking Institutions

PARIS, Feb. 10 (Special Cable)—The campaign against French credits, especially against French banks, is regarded with extreme severity and it is believed that arrests may be effected. False news is continually launched in the press in regard to the attitude of Germany in regard to reparations and by the United States on the question of allied debts are taken advantage of in order to attack specific institutions. Especially on the Bourse are calumnies spread persistently in a manner held to be entirely illegal and amenable to police measures.

According to statements in the newspapers foreign banks have to some extent inspired these maneuvers against French banks. There has long been some discontent at the multiplication of foreign banks in Paris. It is pointed out in return that although they bear names of well-known foreign institutions, the Paris branches are autonomous and therefore, perhaps, considering their small capital in France, not as sound as appears. This antipathy to foreign banks is made especially clear today in Le Journal, which declares that French banks are assured of the assistance of the consortium of banks and the government in case of difficulty.

Allegations are made that a special organization with international manipulators exists and will be unmasked.

Chinese Eggs Reach New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Chinese eggs today invaded the New York market. Six thousand cases arrived by way of Vancouver, showing little breakage after a five weeks journey. They are smaller than domestic eggs, with harder shells.

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ARMAMENT DELEGATES WANT WORK JUDGED AS A WHOLE

In Report of Conference to the President, They Say This Is Only Way to Form a True Estimate of Its Value and Character—Results Closely Intra-Related

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (Special)—In submitting the report of the Conference on Limitation of Armament to President Harding, the American delegation makes the point that the work must be judged as a whole to obtain the true estimate of its value and character.

Each of the several treaties, resolutions and formal declarations "contributes its part in combination with the others towards the estimate of conditions in which peaceful security will take the place of competitive preparation for war," it is stated.

"The declared object was, in its naval aspect, to stop the race of competitive building of warships which was in process and which was so distressingly like the competition that immediately preceded the war of 1914. Competitive armament, however, is the result of a state of mind in which a naval expectation of attack by some other country causes preparation to meet the attack. To stop competition it is necessary to deal with the state of mind from which it results. A belief in the pacific intentions of other powers must be substituted for suspicion and apprehension."

New Point of View

"The negotiations which led to the four-power treaty were the process of attaining that new state of mind, and the four-power treaty itself was the expression of that new state of mind. It terminated the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and substituted friendly conference in place of war as the first reaction from any controversies which might arise in the region of the Pacific. It would not have been possible except as part of a plan including a limitation and a reduction of naval armaments, but that limitation and reduction would not have been possible without the new relations established by the four-power treaty or something equivalent to it."

"The new relations declared in the four-power treaty could not, however, inspire confidence or be reasonably assured of continuance without a specific understanding as to the relations of the powers to China. Such an understanding had two aspects. One related to securing fairer treatment of China and the other related to the competition for trade and industrial advantages in China between the outside powers."

"An agreement covering both of these grounds in a rather fundamental way was embodied in the first article of the general nine-power treaty regarding China. In order, however, to bring the rules set out in that article out of the realm of mere abstract propositions and make them practical rules of conduct it

was necessary to provide for applying them so far as the present conditions of government and social order in China permit. This was done by the remaining provisions of the general nine-power treaty and Chinese customs treaty, and the series of formal resolutions adopted by the Conference in its plenary sessions and the formal declarations made a part of the record of the Conference.

Action Affecting China

"The sum total of the action taken in the Conference regarding China, together with the return of Shantung by direct agreement between China and Japan, the withdrawal of the most unsatisfactory of the so-called '21 demands' and the explicit declaration of Japan regarding the closely connected territory of Eastern Siberia, justify the relation of confidence and good will expressed in the four-power treaty and upon which the reduction of armament provided in the naval treaty may be contemplated with a sense of security."

"The report says that it was recognized at the outset that 'it would be difficult, if not impossible, to provide for the limitation of land forces. So far as the army of the United States is concerned, there was no question presented. It has always been the policy of the United States to have the regular military establishment upon the smallest possible basis. The British Empire has also reduced its forces to a minimum.' Mr. Briand, Mr. Schanzer and Mr. Kato are quoted to show the position of the French, Italian and Japanese respectively."

"However, it was said, 'a different condition existed in relation to naval armament. It was believed by the Government of the United States that an agreement providing for a sweeping reduction and for an effective limitation for the future was entirely feasible.'"

"It was essential that the American Government, as the convener of the Conference, should be prepared with a definite and practicable plan. After the most careful consideration and detailed examination of the problem a plan was prepared and under instructions of the President was presented to the Conference by the American delegation."

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Distinguished Guests Make Pilgrimage to Lincoln's Springfield Home

There is a modest little frame house, stark in outline, in Springfield, Illinois, that is yearly the Mecca of nearly 30,000 pilgrims. This year, on Feb. 12, Calvin Coolidge and General Pershing will add their names to the list.

The house is the one that was occupied for many years by Abraham Lincoln, his wife and three sons, in the days when the Springfield directory listed the name "A. Lincoln, lawyer, residence Eighth and Jackson sts."

Vice-President Coolidge and General Pershing will, presumably be conducted by an escort to the house, that stands perched on a terrace, so near the edge that it looks as if it might be about to leap the low wooden fence that encloses the grounds.

The Historic Drawing Rooms

The visitors will be guided first into the handsomely furnished drawing rooms, with double doors of walnut, the very rooms where Lincoln received the delegation that came to apprise him of his nomination; the rooms where he and Mrs. Lincoln received their friends and neighbors at a farewell reception before they left the old town for Washington, Mrs. Lincoln dressed in "môiré antique, with a delicate ring" arranged with much taste, in her hair.

They will be shown next into the dining room, and the sideboard will be pointed out as of especial interest; for upon it, on the night of Lincoln's wedding to Mary Todd, stood the wedding cake, still hot from the oven. Then Vice-President Coolidge and General Pershing will be led into the library, Lincoln's own room, and will be asked to sign their names on the register that lies open on Lincoln's old desk. Their names will be treasured with many others; for the line of distinguished guests who have called at Lincoln's home is a long one. There have been such presidents as Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson. Characteristic stories are told of their visits.

Taft and the Schoolboy

The custodian of the house, a relative of Mrs. Lincoln's, had a promising grandson, Remann Brown, who figures in the first of them. Remann was very eager to be at home when President Taft called, but being delayed at school, was kept out by armed guards. The boy managed to escape their watchfulness and entered the house through the kitchen. His grandmother then brought him to Taft's notice with an explanation of his breathless condition. With his famous smile, Taft took the lad's hands in both of his and said, "I am glad to meet him. I like this boy." He then took the trouble to add his name to Remann's collection of autographs, adding the words, "President of the United States."

Roosevelt like a Breeze

Roosevelt called at the home during one of his flying campaigns. He came like a breeze. He seemed to charge the old house with electricity as he examined with the greatest enthusiasm the book of campaign songs and campaign documents the old house sheltered. One of the party tried to hasten him going but he said, "I've never had a chance to see this house before. I am going to stay as long as I choose. I'm on my own hook today." He took an autograph for the custodian's grandson. "Good luck to Remann Brown, from Theodore Roosevelt," he wrote.

Wilson Registered Quietly

Woodrow Wilson made less stir when he called. He was a presidential candidate, but no one dreamed that he had a chance of election. He passed

quietly through the rooms open to the public, registered his name in the guest book, and went his way.

One of the visitors the family remember with exceeding pleasure is James Whitcomb Riley. In acknowledgment of the custodian's courtesy he sent her a copy of his "Home Folks," inscribing on the fly leaf the poem to Lincoln that begins:

A peaceful life: just toil and rest; all his desire
To read those books he liked the best
Beside the cabin fire.

When the book arrived Francis Wilson, the actor, happened to be a pilgrim at the house and consented to read the poem aloud. The memory of the man who had delighted so many thousands as Cadeaux, in "Erminie," standing in Lincoln's room, interpreting the poem, is one of the house's treasures.

Francis Wilson is not by any means the only actor that has visited Lincoln's home. Merry Harry Lauder once paid his respects, Lauder obtaining special permission for his company to be admitted after their "turn" at the theater. The favor was granted and the house opened its doors to the vaudeville folk after 9 o'clock that night.

Drinkwater's Pilgrimage

John Drinkwater, the author of the play "Abraham Lincoln," made a pilgrimage to Springfield. What must his sensation have been when he stood in the old parlors which he had imaginatively pictured and used as the setting of the first act of his play?

People of all the nations of the earth visit Lincoln's home, for his name is known in far corners. During his visit to the United States the King of Belgium and his Queen passed up the worn flight of steps to Lincoln's door. More recently Dr. Sao-Ko Alfred Eze, "Minister Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary" from China, sometimes spoken of as "Z," paid his respects. A Negro bishop of Africa, Robert E. Jones, called. He has left a written tribute to the Emancipator in these words:

"True greatness is not honoring those above us, they compel us to do that; true greatness is not honoring those of our own quality, that is a matter of reciprocity; but when one great and powerful stoops down and helps those beneath him in their struggle, that is true greatness."

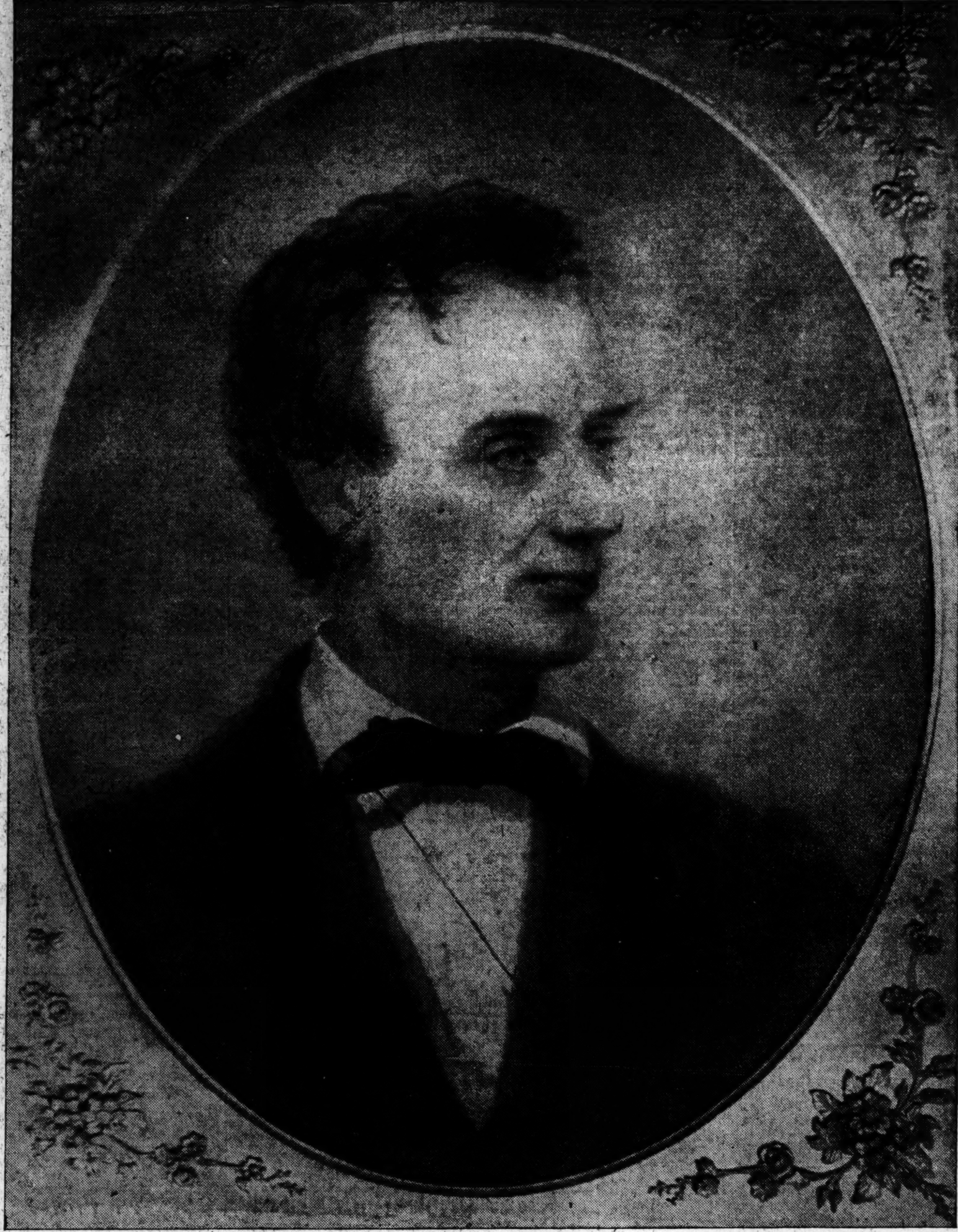
A Great Motto in Japan

Kogoro Usaki brought the word that in Tokyo this saying of Lincoln's was in all the school books and had become a great motto in Japan: "I will study and prepare myself, and it may be my turn will come."

All classes of men come to Lincoln's door. It is not uncommon to have Negroes drop to their knees in prayer. Others, unfortunate enough to have arrived after the closing hour, have been seen kissing the door, reverently touching the steps.

One day a lad appeared, ragged and soiled from his ride over the country on a freight car. He explained his condition by telling the custodian that he was out of work but that he could not pass through Lincoln's town without seeing where Lincoln lived. Well he knew that Lincoln had often gone, roughly clad, from town to town in search of work.

The custodian met his faith in a welcome right royally. She gave him food, she let him bathe and refresh himself, she gave him a neat suit of clothes. He went on his way rejoicing and wrote her later that he had found work and was prospering. Lincoln himself would have liked that pilgrim.



A hitherto unpublished portrait of Abraham Lincoln, the first picture taken after his first election as President of the United States

Lincoln's Autobiography Written for Campaign Use

Lincoln's autobiography, written in December, 1859, after repeated requests by his closest friend, Jesse W. Fell of this city, is still in the possession of Fell's descendants in Bloomington, Illinois. Of the relics of the great emancipator, none is more valuable or of greater historical interest than this modestly written sketch, now yellowed with age.

It was Jesse Fell, more than any other one man, who fostered the candidacy of Lincoln for the presidency. In the fall of 1858, during the Lincoln and Douglas debates, Mr. Fell traveled extensively over the country quietly soliciting the services of Lincoln and appointing lieutenants and campaign managers. Fell found much curiosity concerning Lincoln's life history, and thought it advisable to procure a biography which could be utilized in part for campaign purposes. After repeated requests, Lincoln finally placed in Fell's hands the manuscript, written with that freedom and unreserve which one friend would exercise in talking to another and in which Lincoln's peculiar conversational style is happily illustrated. This biography was never intended for publication but merely to furnish some early history facts. The biography follows in full:

"I was born Feb. 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Ky. My parents were born in Virginia, of distinguished families; second families, perhaps, I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks. My father was but six years of age when his father died and he grew up, literally, without education.

"He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer county, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the state came into the union. It was a wild region with many bears, panthers, and wild animals still in the woods. There, I grew up.

"There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'reading, writing and ciphering' to the Rule of Three. If a stranger, supposed to understand Latin, happened to reside in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely

nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age, I did not know much, still, somehow, I could read, write, and cipher to the Rule of Three, but that was all I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education, I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity. I was raised to farm work which I continued till I was twenty-two.

"At twenty-one, I came to Illinois and passed the first year in Macon county. Then, I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now Menard County, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store. Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a captain of volunteers, a success, that gave me more pleasure than anything I have had since.

"The next year, 1832, I ran for the legislature, but was beaten, the only time I was ever beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections, I was elected to the legislature. I was not a candidate afterwards. During this legislative period, I had studied law and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1841, I was elected to the lower House in Congress. Was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, both inclusive, practiced law more assiduously than ever before. Always a whig in politics and generally on the whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses. I was losing interest in politics when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise aroused me again. What I have done since then, is pretty well known.

"If any personal description of me is thought desirable, it may be said that I am in height, six feet, four inches, nearly; lean in flesh, weighing on an average one hundred and eighty pounds, dark complexion, with coarse black hair and grey eyes. No other marks or brands recollected. Yours very truly, A. Lincoln."

In March, 1872, Mr. Fell took the precaution to submit this quaint biography to David Davis, Lyman Trumbull and Charles Sumner, all of whom were close to Lincoln, and well acquainted with his handwriting. All

three then made affidavit that the biography was written by Lincoln and this statement is attached to the manuscript in the possession of the Fell family. So far as known, it is the only biography ever compiled by Lincoln, all others that appeared being the work of writers. The biography in the Fell family possession is jealously guarded and is regarded as priceless.

MUSIC

Concerts in Boston

The fourteenth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was given on Feb. 10, with the following program: The Schumann Symphony No. 1 in B flat major. Concerto grosso in D minor Liszt. The Enchanted Lake; Baba-Yaga; Wallenstein's Camp

Mr. Monteux, whose reengagement as conductor for the ensuing two years has just been announced, was enthusiastically received by both audience and orchestra. The entire assembly rose as he entered, and the applause was long continued. Schumann's Symphony has rarely received a more graceful and sympathetic reading. The force and beauty of its musical ideas more than make amends for the many shortcomings in the orchestration, and the touch of genius is felt on every page. The finale, usually played too fast by many conductors anxious to display the virtuosity of their violins, gained much in the somewhat slower tempo adopted by Mr. Monteux. The large horn was played with the necessary Schumannesque sentiment and the scherzo and opening allegro were given with warmth and vivacity.

The beauty of Handel's instrumental compositions has been somewhat overshadowed by the grandeur of his vocal pieces, which is to be regretted for in his Concerti Grossi, and particularly in the one played yesterday, we seem to see reflected more of the originality and intimate traits of his genius than in his oratorios which in spite of their lofty conception are constructed on more conventional lines. This concert served to display the excellent qualities of tone and ensemble which Mr. Monteux has succeeded in developing in the string section of the orchestra. There were not only pianos and fortes—there were numberless finer gradations of tone and color which have been absent from the orchestra for years. In particular should

be mentioned the pianissimo playing of the fourth movement which reached the extreme limit of audibility and yet at all times retained its fullness of tone.

Liszt's three-tone poems suggested by Russian folk-tales are similar in conception and in working out. The thematic material upon which they are based is of the slightest and their whole effect colorful. This, as is their orchestral coloring. This, as is to be expected of the Russians, is striking. These three pieces furnished a pleasant relief from the more serious music of the afternoon. Of Smetana's symphonic poem it is difficult to speak in praise. Skillfully constructed and orchestrated, the thematic material is commonplace. The development follows long accepted models, there are no surprises and although there is much that is effective, yet this music fails to excite the imagination. The orchestra played with unusual brilliance throughout the afternoon.

On Feb. 7 Edith Reuter gave a recital of music for the piano. Her program followed conventional models and included several preludes by Bach, a sonata by Schubert, Schumann's Carnival and short pieces by Chopin, Liszt and others. Mr. Reuter's playing is characterized by agility of finger and wrist but by an almost total lack of color and nuance. His readings too, are often lacking in imaginative quality. The stormier moments of Schumann's Carnival were best suited to his powers, the more tender episodes being less effective.

On Feb. 7 Edith Bullard, soprano, assisted by Roland Tapley, one of the violins of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, gave a recital of songs and violin pieces. Miss Bullard was heard to best advantage in her German songs by Brahms, Wolf and Weingartner. The "grand" style so necessary to a proper interpretation of the music of Schumann and his school is apparently not hers and the emotional heights of Respighi's "Nebbia" are also somewhat beyond her. After more experience in solo playing, Mr. Tapley will no doubt be able to give more effective renderings of his pieces. At present an apparent insecurity of technique and intonation must be excused on the grounds of inexperience.

London Notes

LONDON (Special).—Slowly the old intercourse between artists sundered by the war is being renewed. It is several months since Kreisler reas-

sembled in England, to be greeted with the cordiality due to an old friend. Now Dr. Richard Strauss, erstwhile so familiar a figure in London concert rooms, has visited them once more, stopping in England on his way home from America. A good deal has been written about him in the newspapers here, sundry efforts have been made to interview him and his appearance in the audience at a Queen's Hall Symphony Concert, attracted keener attention than the performers.

It is to be regretted that his own concert on Jan. 17 did not take place there too. Queen's Hall will hold a large audience and is really good for sound. The Albert Hall holds a still larger audience but is tricky in its acoustic properties. By aiming for the larger audience—the promoters of the Strauss concert sacrificed something of artistic finish. Otherwise the program was excellent.

The London Symphony Orchestra had been engaged, Miss Ethel Frank, who sings Strauss' songs quite beautifully, was the vocalist, and Dr. Strauss himself conducted. The London public are inclined to regard him rather as the composer of "Till Eulenspiegel," and the "Rosenkavalier"—which they like—than as the composer of "Elektra" and "Till Eulenspiegel," which they do not like. So possibly for this program he was wise to rely on his three early symphonic poems, "Don Juan," "Till," and "Tod und Verklärung," but it would have been doubly interesting (and politically quite as undebatable to hear his "Alpine" symphony. However, the perfection of performance secured under his baton provided a kind of novelty, for no one can interpret these symphonic poems in so lucid and authoritative a manner as their composer.

When he first came to the platform, he was greeted cordially out of courtesy—when he finished, the long applause sprang from musical appreciation. Certainly his interpretation of "Don Juan" is more idealistic, and that of "Till" more pathetic than any heard here before. The judgment scene in the latter was singularly graphic, and Strauss secured his effects without fuss or apparent effort.

The songs with orchestral accompaniment were the outstanding feature of the evening. In the first group were "Die Heiligen drei Könige," "Morgen," and "Ständchen"; in the second, "Meiner Kinde," "Freudliches Violen," and "Cicilie." They are easily among the finest things of their kind in music, and the orchestral accom-

paniments were miracles of felicity. The performances, both by singer and orchestra, left nothing to be desired. By an excellent arrangement, the visit to America of Albert Coates, engaged by Walter Damrosch to conduct some of the New York Symphony Orchestra's Concerts, has brought Damrosch himself to London, to conduct the London Symphony Orchestra at their concerts on Jan. 23 and Feb. 13. For English musicians there is very great pleasure in welcoming him again and in renewing the fine experience of hearing him conduct a great band. Recollections of his genial personality and the performances of the New York Symphony Orchestra under his direction last year, are still deservedly vivid in London.

During the few days since his arrival, Walter Damrosch has found time to visit the Royal College of Music twice. On the second occasion it happened to be the afternoon for full orchestral practice. Adrian Boult, who was conducting, tendered him his baton, and, to the high delight of the students, Damrosch conducted them in Beethoven's overture to "Egmont." It was altogether a most exhilarating performance, the band responding with enthusiasm to the splendidly virile and classic beat of the distinguished visitor.

The Spencer Dyke String Quartet gave the second recital of their winter series at Wigmore Hall on the evening of Monday, Jan. 16. To glance over the audience was to recognize that this event appealed to connoisseurs of chamber music.

The members of the quartet are: Spencer Dyke (first violin), Edwin Quail (second violin), Ernest Tomlinson (viola) and B. Patterson Parker (cello)—all fine players, excellently experienced, and entirely capable of thinking for themselves. But they do more than this: they think collectively in a manner that is very unusual. The result is one does not feel them to be performing their musical journey in the manner of a leader and three followers, but they move for the time being as a planet upon its way, no more to be divided into separate entities than "the round earth" and its "imagined corners." Greatly as this is due to the skill and sympathy of the first violin, perhaps the second violin, viola, and cello have even more to do with it, because they have a wonderful command over what one may describe as the welding tone.

The performance of Beethoven's

quartet in E flat, op. 74, which opened the program, did not display the Spencer Dyke organization at its best. The first violin showed a slight tendency towards faulty intonation, and in the adagio played carefully but unlovingly. The presto, however, went very well.

John B. McEwan's "Biscay" quartet in A major, No. 8, received a memorable performance. It was so alert, so finely down to pure music in every sound, that each movement stood before the audience as a perfect miniature, with details clear and delicate as an Alma-Tadema picture, though to be sure, in the second—"Les dunes"—there was a mystery of solitude, twilight and the sea that no Alma-Tadema picture would have portrayed. The muted effects were most remarkable—a species of tone as of double muted music. This must have been produced in part by dexterous bowing, but it is said also to owe much to some mutes specially invented for the quartet by Ernest Tomlinson, the viola player.

The concert ended with Debussy's quartet in G minor, delightfully played.

Bellini's "Bacchanals" Now in Widener Collection

There is no longer any secret in England at least, that the marvelous "Bacchanals" or "Feast of the Gods," which was painted almost entirely by Giovanni Bellini in 1514 and so signed and dated, has lately passed from the collection of Carl W. Hamilton of Great Neck, L. I., and New York into the world-famous collection of Joseph E. Widener of Elkins Park, Philadelphia.

Vasari, the sixteenth century art-historian of Florence, records that in the year 1514 Alfonso Duke of Ferrara had a small chamber prepared, as the Duke wished to have some pictures by Giovanni Bellini, and thence hang them. He added that "this work was in truth executed and colored with great diligence, so that it is one of the most beautiful works that Giovanni Bellini ever did; and on it he wrote the words: 'Ioannes Bellinus Venetus P. 1514.' We know that Bellini was not able entirely to finish this masterpiece; and, therefore, he entrusted it to his famous pupil Titian to complete. For Bellini, who is honored as the master of more eminent painters than any other man in the whole range of art, already regarded Titian as 'the most excellent of all the other painters.'"

In support of Vasari's views we can still trace today the hand-work of the rising master Titian in the background, the foliage and the sky as well as in the figures, which now are worthy for the softness of their brilliant handling.

The subject itself is remarkable. It represents an assembly of the gods and goddesses in a richly wooded scene, and the bright setting sun still throws its beams on the summit of the central mass of well-disposed figures. The gods are feasting on the fruits of the earth. Were it not for the eagle of Jupiter, the trident of Neptune, the caduceus of Mercury and the violin of Apollo, the assembled party would hardly be recognized as gods. Yet, on further examination it is akin to the magnificent "Bacchus and Ariadne," now in the National Gallery in London, which was painted by Titian in 1523.

Before long, however, Bellini's composition of 17 figures, which is about 6 feet square, passed into the Lodovisi collection. Later it was acquired by the Aldobrandini family. Subsequently Camuccini acquired it in the early years of the nineteenth century. It was seen by D'Agincourt, who made a drawing of it. A generation later Waagen, in his "Art Treasures in Great Britain," described the picture when he was on a visit to Alnwick to inspect the private collection of the Duke of Northumberland, whose family owned this masterpiece, for nearly a century. Waagen hailed it as "by far the chief picture in that gallery." He went on to claim that "in poetry of composition, management of light, warm and luminous coloring, and broad and spirited treatment, this landscape, which is without comparison the finest that up to that period had ever been painted, constitutes justly an epoch in the history of art. At the same time the preservation is excellent."

The stately grand Castle at Alnwick, which is situated half way between Newcastle-on-Tyne and Berwick-on-Tweed, is little known to travelers in spite of its architectural importance and the significance of the art collection contained within it. Access to the interior was granted, even to professed critics, only on very rare occasions by the seventh Duke of Northumberland, who passed away in 1918, or some 18 months after he had at last decided to yield the canvas to a London firm of picture dealers. Nor had the picture been publicly exhibited since 1856, when it appeared at the British Institution in London. In fact, until 1914 all efforts to persuade the Duke to allow his picture to be photographed were unavailing. In a sense, however, the elements of Bellini's rhythmic composition were known to those who had inspected in the National Gallery in Edinburgh Nicolas Poussin's full-sized copy.

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HUDSON TUNNEL BIDS ARE HELD UP

Lockwood Committee May Look Into Conditions Surrounding Submission of Estimates—Competition Stuffed, It Is Said

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (Special)—With only two companies ready with their bids and a number of others openly complaining that they are unable to meet the conditions imposed by the New York and New Jersey Vehicular Tunnel Commission and the bonding companies, a situation has arisen which the Lockwood Committee may be asked to investigate.

Booth & Fynn, Ltd., and Patrick McGovern, Inc., are the two companies whose bids are ready. The Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, to which was awarded the earlier contract for sinking shafts on the east bank of the river and the Keystone State Construction Company have openly addressed the commission to the effect that they have been unable to obtain bonds, while a number of other companies assert that they desire to bid but find the conditions prohibitory.

The commission is asking for bids on work with an estimated cost of \$30,000,000. The bonding companies required indemnity from the contractors to the amount of \$10,000,000 and a bond premium of \$400,000. The premium is not in question by the contractors, but the indemnity is, on the grounds that a very limited number of companies are able to provide that amount.

There is still another angle which complicates the situation. The bids are to include supplies as well as the actual construction work. Prices for steel castings on the open market have not recently favored contractors who wanted to enter the bidding, it is said.

It has been proposed to the commission, therefore, that it would be an advantageous arrangement to ask for separate bids on the supplies to be delivered at the site of the work, and to require from contractors bids only on the actual construction, which would lessen the award to any company with a corresponding lowering in the amount of indemnity required by the bonding companies.

A letter from the commission to the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation and the Keystone State Construction Company stated that they had been "unable to secure bonds in sufficient amount to qualify, although the combined net quick assets are over 80 per cent more than the bonding companies have stipulated must be shown before the bond could be given."

MANUFACTURERS ASK NEW LAWS ON WOOL

A resolution declaring that the wool manufacturing industry of the United States is "in the alarming position of being obliged to pay an extremely heavy tariff duty on raw materials necessary for the continuation of production and of having inadequate duty on its products," and urging prompt enactment of the Fordney tariff bill "so amended as to afford protection to the American wool manufacturing industry" was adopted by the annual meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers in Boston Wednesday.

The association adopted also a resolution favoring the passage of the Rogers-Lodge bill to make it a misdemeanor to misrepresent any sort of merchandise subject to regulation by the federal government and condemning the proposed requirement of the term "virgin wool" as misleading and "implying the claim that new wool necessarily is of superior quality."

WESTERN CANADIANS SEND ARMENIA FLOUR

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special)—Farmers of western Canada have donated 15,000 bushels of wheat to the relief of the Armenians through the relief association, as the result of an appeal instituted after the harvest in the fall.

The flour is to be forwarded to New Orleans and routed over the Great Northern Railway for shipment to Constantinople. The railway is giving free transportation of the consignment to New Orleans.

The appeals for aid for Armenia found a ready response among farmers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Donations at elevators ran from two to five bushels a load, while many, in sending carloads to the Lake Heads terminals at Ft. William, Ont., gave instructions that 100 bushels of the car lot was to go to Armenian relief.

The grain dealers and elevator companies cooperated in the good work and on all donations allowed the full Ft. William price. The money value of the flour at the mill is \$56,350.

QUEBEC UNIONS SET FORTH THEIR DEMANDS

QUEBEC (Special)—The demands of organized labor were placed before the Provincial Government when representatives of the international unions in the Province of Quebec met Premier Taschereau, the Hon. Antonin Gauthier, Minister of Public Works and Labor, and several other members of the cabinet.

Gustave Franco of Montreal, who headed the delegation, said it had been decided to ask for an inter-provincial conference to discuss labor matters arising out of the League of Nations Treaty and the Washington Conference.

Speaking for the government, Mr. Galipeau said he had no objection to an inter-provincial conference, but could not see the utility of it; and furthermore, he did not believe that it was to the advantage of Quebec to have uniformity of laws regarding labor with the other Canadian provinces, as was desired by the delegation.

Mr. Franco stated that the objection to an eight-hour day in one province was that other provinces did not follow suit, and if this plea was constantly raised there would never be an eight-hour day unless the British North America Act was amended to give the necessary power to legislate to this end.

PINON NUT CROP HEAVY THIS YEAR

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (Special)—Only once in four years is there a really good crop of pinon nuts, and this is one of the years. Nuts to the value of \$250,000 already have been brought in, for sale and export, from the west-central New Mexican counties, this in addition to enormous quantities of nuts gathered by the Pueblo, Zuni and Navajo Indians and by the native Spanish-speaking population. Indeed, it is said the making of Navajo blankets has languished while the tribesmen and their families have taken to the hills to gather the "pinones."

There are four varieties, all small, varying in thickness of the hull. The meat is sweet and rich and is held in highest esteem in the southwest, the nuts rarely reaching the eastern markets. Pinon is a scrubby pine that grows at medium altitudes, between the juniper of the lower slopes and the yellow pine that best thrives at around 7000 feet.

EARLY EDITIONS OF THACKERAY SOLD

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Special)—Brentano's paid \$2100, the highest price of the season, for a copy of the first edition of "Vanity Fair" at the sale of the Thackeray library collected by Henry Sayre Van Deusen, at the Anderson Galleries.

Gabriel Wells gave \$1425 for the original drawings made by Thackeray "Vanity Fair," also \$1350 for "The Snob," complete in the original boards, Cambridge, 1829; \$975 for four manuscript of ballads in Thackeray's peculiar sloping writing, and \$775 for the rare first edition of the "Second Funeral of Napoleon," and "The Chronicle of the Drum," London, 1841. Henry E. Huntington paid \$710 for a marble bust of Thackeray which was made for William H. Lambert from the one in Westminster Abbey.

DEBT REFUNDING BILL IS SIGNED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—The bill creating a commission and otherwise making provision for the conversion of the \$11,000,000,000 debt owed the United States by the allied powers was signed today by President Harding.

The President, it was stated as the White House, will not designate members of the refunding commission provided for in the legislation until after the treaties resulting from the Arms Conference have been submitted by him to the Senate.

PATRIARCH ASCENDS STAMBOUL THRONE

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 7 (By The Associated Press)—The enthronement today of the Most Rev. Meletios Metaxakis as patriarch of Constantinople lacked the splendor of similar former occasions, owing to the absence of representatives of the Sultan's government and of the allied and neutral embassies. Although invitations had been issued to all the high commissioners, the only foreign representative at the ceremony was the Serbian Minister.

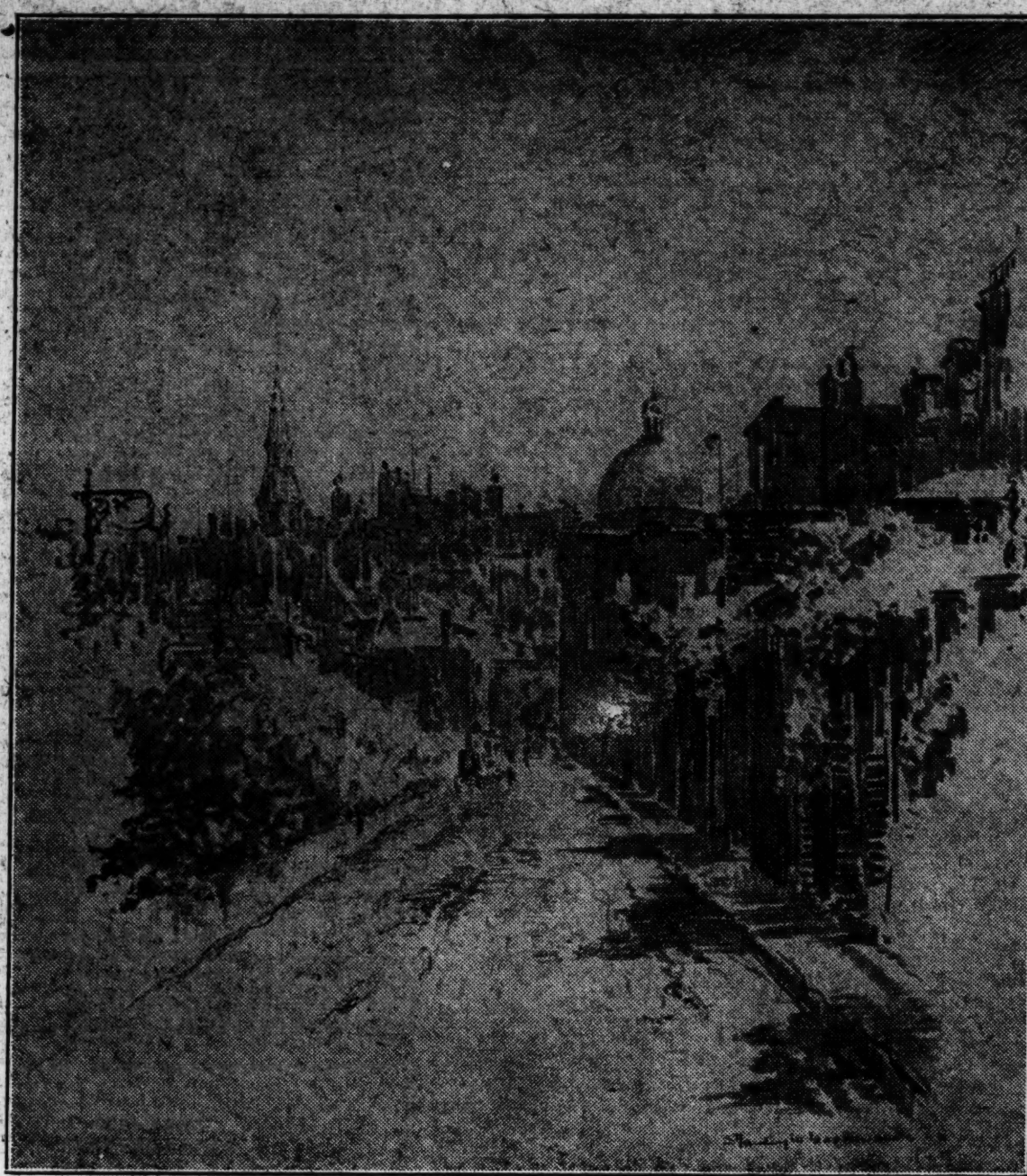
The Greek civil and military missions returned their invitations. The abstention from attendance by the allied and American officials was explained as being due to the failure of the Athens Government to recognize Metaxakis' election.

GRAND JURY INQUIRY INTO STOCK DEALS

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—A grand jury today commenced an investigation into the reasons for failure of a number of brokerage houses accused of bucket shop operations. Cases of alleged frauds were presented by the district attorney's office in cooperation with the Attorney-General's office.

The United States District Attorney's office, it was stated, also is cooperating in the investigation. More than 25 firms are to come under the grand jury's scrutiny, it was said, and dozens of customers who lost heavily through their failure will be asked to testify.

University Has New Dean PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8 (Special)—Robert Belle Burke has been named dean of the college department of the University of Pennsylvania to succeed Dr. Arthur Hobson Quinn. Mr. Burke has been acting as assistant to the dean of the department. Dr. Quinn was granted a leave of absence at his request last fall to give him more time to devote to the completion of his latest work on the American drama. He resigned Feb. 12. Mr. Burke, an assistant professor of Latin, has been assisting Dean Quinn in the administration work of the college more than a year. He was graduated from the university in 1890 and two years later became an instructor in Greek, then served as instructor in several preparatory schools, returning to the university in 1920.



Beacon Hill, Boston, Massachusetts

Distinctive Features That Give Boston Its Individuality

Essence Is on Beacon Hill, Where Reactionaries and Radicals Rub Shoulders

Geographically, Boston extends east, west, north and south until its boundaries meet those of another town or county or perhaps the persistent saltiness of the Atlantic Ocean.

For my part, I have always held that the true Boston comprised Beacon Hill and the adjacent cow-paths of down town as well as that region impressively referred to in novels and magazine stories as the Back Bay. Others, I know full well, will feel differently, will uphold the distinctive Bostonian spirit of the serpentine fens, and rise to remark that Roxbury and Dorchester gained fame in Revolutionary days, that the red brick stretches of the old South End still shelter the spirit of Boston.

Society Scavengers

For my part, I do not care. I only know that in Boston you may see things that neither New York, Chicago or yet New Orleans could present: the diverting spectacle of enthusiastic citizens solemnly making the circuit of the public garden pond in awn-boats; of black bonneted ladies of position and wealth, pausing in an excess of civic duty to kick with quiet dignity, pieces of orange peel and stray bits of paper from the sidewalk of Charles Street. Other matters, many others, affect the casual spectator as Boston's own: the arrow on a State Street sidewalk for instance, that marks the Boston Massacre, and is trodden on daily by ambitious bank messengers, who quite possibly have never noticed it, the cherry din of streets outside Faneuil Hall on a Saturday night when hucksters thrust their wares on the passer-by, the vivid and various speech makings that take place on a street off Scollay Square, the independent practice of pedestrians in claiming Washington, Bromfield and School streets for their very own, the futuristically decorated expanses of narrow "courts" on Beacon Hill, where the signboards are done by an interior decorator with certain definite ideas upon cubism and possibly dadaism, while the potted plants of an aspiring novelist dot the red brick pathways of the court, and the novelist himself sits cheerily on his own front door steps, and gazes over his neighbors' chimney pots to the flashing mirror of the Charles River.

HORSEPOWER BASIS OF AUTO LICENSE FEES

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special)—In its search for new sources of revenue, the government has turned to automobile licenses, and amended the act covering them so that license fees now are based on the horsepower of the machine.

This step has had the effect of considerably raising the license fees, in addition to eliminating the flat rate charged previously. As a result, there was considerable protest, and now about 8000 auto owners in the Province will not be granted licenses for 1922 until they pay the higher fees for the preceding year.

Even prosaic Newbury Street presents an unexampled succession of street doors adorned with colored glass, done dexterously into awesome designs, while itinerant vendors of balloons lend vivid color to windy corners of Commonwealth Avenue, and all the world parades the Charles River Embankment. Where but in Boston could you find the suave proprietor of a Chinese restaurant who indulged in a systematic reading of realistic American fiction, interrupted only by the payment of his patrons for chop suey and chicken chow mein; the blissful length of a magazine store, where seemingly the entire population drops in to examine the latest periodicals, and the proprietor and his

Good Chops

Whether they be lamb, or pork, or mutton, the flavor will be enhanced if you use the relish with a Frenchy zest—thick, piquant

AL SAUCE

just about to become a Canadian citizen? Is he not just about to start to do something for the good of this great Dominion, or possibly the other way? Is that not the time we all want to get hold of him? You, gentlemen, give me the impulse to say you are the people who can do it; you are the very men that can catch hold of these young people of between 16 and 20 years of age, and you are the people that can make them into the most glorious Canadian citizens."

QUEBEC FIGHTS LOSS OF ITS INDUSTRIES

MONTREAL, Que. (Special)—A definite statement was made in Montreal by L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, to the effect that the Quebec Government would not permit the province to be depleted of any more industries, or deprived of the opportunity to obtain others by reason of the Ontario laws which allowed municipalities to grant exemptions, free sites and bonuses to industries. This system, he said, had already taken several industries from this part of Canada. Mr. Taschereau said that he had communicated with the Ontario Government with regard to this matter, asking that legislation be passed similar to that in force in Quebec, which prohibited such inducements to industries. If the Ontario Government refused to do this, the Premier said the Quebec Government would pass legislation granting the right to municipalities to give exemption from taxation and free sites, as inducements to industries, but no bonuses. "I do not intend to see a single other industry taken from this province in this way," said the Premier.

PLAN TO IMPROVE ROADS IN ONTARIO

LONDON, Ont. (Special)—The Drury Government's proposal of a gasoline tax to create a fund that can be used as interest on good roads bond issues has met with a fairly favorable reception throughout the province, and the good and bad points of the idea have been generally debated. As a cent a gallon the revenue from the tax, allowing five gallons per week per car, would be about \$10,000 a week or \$500,000 for a year. This would pay 6 per cent on a bond issue of about \$8,000,000.

According to Ottawa statements, the average cost of Ontario highways for which Dominion aid is being drawn is \$22,980 a mile. It is evident, therefore, that the proposed tax would be able to provide a fund sufficient for only a few hundred miles of highways. Whether Ontario motorists would be willing to make the sacrifice for a limited mileage remains to be seen.

HIGHER AUTO TAX IN NEW ENGLAND URGED

Support of the bill now pending before the Massachusetts state Legislature which would impose a higher registration fee upon motorists and all those who use the highways was urged by John N. Cole, state highway commissioner, in an address delivered Wednesday night before the Men's Club of West Newton.

"From 50 to 60 per cent of all the manufactured goods of the United States are produced in New England, and a very large part of these are hauled over our highways," Mr. Cole asserted. "As a result the expense of road repairs and maintenance is constantly on the increase, and it seems no more than just that those who use the roads should be made to share more fully in the expense of their upkeep. A higher registration fee would help greatly in this matter, and would impose the burden where it belongs."

GERMANS SAID TO LOATHE WAR NOW

The Rev. Francis E. Clark, president of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, who has just reached Germany on his European tour, said in a cablegram received Wednesday.

"Militarism seems dead. I have seen scarcely a single soldier in cities that used to swarm with them. The desire of the common people is only for peace, and war is loathed. All are grateful to America for feeding their children. The need now is for clothing rather than food."

RAILWAY USE OF THE MOTOR TRUCK

Five Ways Which New Method of Freight Delivery Can Be of Advantage—Vehicular Tunnels Seen as One Possibility

NEW YORK (Special)—Use of motor trucks as an adjunct to the railroads is a topic of increasing interest among shippers and engineers. Before the American Society of Civil Engineers, Robert S. Parsons, general manager of the Erie Railroad Company, said recently that there were five ways in which the use of motor trucks could be of advantage to the railways. First, in short branch line freight service, where collection involved many short stops and waits; second, in what was known as trap car service, where a car had to be left at a terminal until filled; third, suburban delivery, where delays were especially prevalent under the present system, due to the many transfers involved; fourth, the use of motor rather than warehouse delivery would permit establishment of terminal freight yards far from the congested districts of cities, with motor truck delivery from those points; and finally, Mr. Parsons advocated an entire system of terminal distribution by trucks, leaving the freight yards and returning to them, involving either tractors and trailers, such as had been in successful use from all the railroad yards in East St. Louis into St. Louis, at a tremendous saving both of time and expense. These trucks might have demountable bodies, which could be left with the consignee for unloading, or with the consignor for loading, as in Cincinnati.

Recently the Erie had made a contract for delivery in New York by motor truck of all freight received at its yards in Jersey City, sending the loaded trucks across the ferries during the time when the traffic was at its lowest. The result had shown great economy of time and expense, and this was expected to increase as shippers realized the value of the service.

Mr. Parsons urged as an alternative plan to the tremendously expensive harbor development plans outlined both by the port authority, and the Board of Estimate, involving great terminal yards and railroad construction, the construction of four vehicular tunnels under the North River, with a belt line connecting all the freight yards on the New Jersey meadows, to bring the freight to the point most convenient for its destination. These tunnels should run from lower New York, with a possible extension to Brooklyn, to a point adjacent to the terminal yards of the Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania railroads; the present tunnel as planned, between Canal Street, New York, to the vicinity of the Erie and Lackawanna yards; from Fifth Street, Manhattan, to connect with the West Shore Railroad yards at Weehawken; and from the vicinity of One Hundred Twenty-Fifth Street to the yards near Fort Lee. Without further construction, it had already been amply proved that motor trucks could be used advantageously from and to all roads entering New York from the north and east, and a similar tunnel connecting Staten Island and Brooklyn, now authorized, would be ample to cover the terminal yards there.

This plan would not increase motor truck traffic in the congested districts, as trucks were already utilized for final delivery, and would eliminate practically all north and south traffic of the trucks, as the New Jersey Belt Line would be utilized to make the motor haul as short as possible.

Fossil Trilobite Is Found

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Feb. 7—A perfect specimen of a trilobite, a fossil of an articulated animal which existed in the Paleozoic age, was found by E. T. Nash today in a piece of sandstone from a quarry near here. The discovery was made while Mr. Nash was taking a walk. A part of another trilobite is to be observed of the same piece of stone in Mr. Nash's possession and he is engaged in searching for other fossil remains.



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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HARVARD SET FOR
BIG HOCKEY TEST

Crimson's Work in Recent Games
Has Given Its Supporters
Reason to Expect Success in
Contest With Yale Tonight

HARVARD-YALE HOCKEY
CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Scores
1900-Yale	Harvard	5-4
1901-Yale	Harvard	4-0
1902-Yale	Harvard	3-2
1903-Yale	Harvard	3-0
1904-Yale	Harvard	3-2
1905-Yale	Harvard	3-2
1906-Yale	Harvard	3-2
1907-Yale	Harvard	3-2
1908-Yale	Harvard	3-2
1909-Yale	Harvard	3-2
1910-Yale	Harvard	3-2
1911-Yale	Harvard	3-2
1912-Yale	Harvard	3-2
1913-Yale	Harvard	3-2
1914-Yale	Harvard	3-2
1915-Yale	Harvard	3-2
1916-Yale	Harvard	3-2
1917-Yale	Harvard	3-2
1918-Yale	Harvard	3-2
1919-Yale	Harvard	3-2
1920-Yale	Harvard	3-2
1921-Yale	Harvard	3-2

Harvard 17, Yale 4.

The Harvard University hockey team is expected to meet considerable opposition tonight when it takes on the Yale varsity six, for the first time this season, at the Boston Arena. Thus far the team under W. H. Clavin Jr. and Alfred Winsor have shown exceptional form, defeating their minor opponents without difficulty, taking Princeton University into camp, and playing to a standstill two of the leading United States Amateur Hockey Association teams in this section. Yale, on the other hand, got away to a rather slow start, and led its followers to expect little up to the time it first met Princeton. Especially in view of the fact that one of the Ells' best players, C. M. O'Hearn '24, was early forced out of the lineup, the prospects for the Blue attaining high standing in the "Big Three" did not look promising; but after beating the Tigers in an overtime contest some weeks ago and following this up with another close-cut victory over the same rivals last Saturday night, Yale stock has gone up considerably.

Followers of the Crimson are confident. The players composing its outer defense, Capt. George Owen Jr. '23 and W. E. Crosby '24, have worked together from the days they first attracted notice at Newton High School. R. Higgins '22, last fall's football manager and now varsity goal tend, for Coach Clavin, has also developed splendidly, and is one of the team's mainstays. In practically every game making stops that require unusual judgment and spectacular effort.

On the offense, C. W. Baker '22, a veteran of three seasons, is credited with having scored the most points for the Crimson to date, and is looked upon to provide a real threat against the Ells. G. G. Walker '24 is a fast skater and stick-handler, as shown by the fact that in one of the earlier games he made a goal only 7s. after the opening whistle. Furthermore, Walker teams up consistently with Baker in passing, and shares a large part of the credit that goes to Harvard as a "scoring machine." Yale forwards will have their hands full, too, whenever they get down into Crimson territory, for Captain Owen seems to be on top of every play, displaying the same brilliancy and tenacity of purpose that mark his football work. It will be interesting to watch Owen and J. G. F. Speiden '22, both stars on the defense, carry their rivalry from the football field to the hockey rink when they face each other on the ice tonight. Speiden it was, incidentally, who scored the only goal made in Saturday's game with Princeton. Capt. C. A. Griscom '22, the other member of the Ells' outer defense, has shown himself capable of making points for his team as well as breaking up opposing plays. To tend the Blue goal, Coach Clarence Wana-maker has F. E. Vogel '24, who is largely an unknown quantity because, in important games thus far, his net has been comparatively free from attack owing to the excellent work of his skating defense.

The strength of the Harvard lineup is best indicated by the fact that Donald Angier '22, who is wearing the varsity "H" for the third season, is yet rated as a substitute, and that Joseph Larocque '24, who has shown much ability in breaking through his opponents' line, is also a second-string forward. O. V. A. Reese, William "Chick" Bowler '24, alone comes up as likely to stay in the game for any appreciable length of time. Vincent Farnsworth Jr. '24, is also likely to appear in the Blue forward line.

COLLEGE TENNIS
PLAYERS RANKED

Stanford Player Leads the Single
List While Harvard Pair
Head the Doubles Teams

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Honors are pretty evenly divided both as to sections of the country and big universities in the ranking of the intercollegiate lawn tennis singles and doubles players for 1921, as given out by the United States Lawn Tennis Association. W. M. Washburn, former Harvard star, was chairman of the intercollegiate committee of the association which ranked the players.

F. F. Neer, Portland, Ore., a student at Leland Stanford Junior University, who won the intercollegiate singles championship on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club last summer, is given first place among the singles players. J. B. Fennell Jr. of Harvard is second, while F. E. Bastian, Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association champion of Indiana University, is placed third.

Fennell and E. W. Felleman, Harvard, intercollegiate doubles champions, are placed at the top of the doubles list. F. F. Neer and J. M.

DAVIES, Leland Stanford Junior University, are given second place, while W. J. Bates and E. L. Levy, University of California, are placed third. J. L. Werner and E. T. Herndon, Princeton University, are the other pair ranked. In announcing the ranking Mr. Washburn said:

"All sections of the country are represented, and it is significant that the Pacific and Atlantic coasts should claim the first and second men on the list. The middle and west and south also have men ranked, showing a marked improvement in the play of the younger men throughout the country. Of the 14 men ranked, eight have previously won junior tournaments sanctioned by the National Association, which shows that this method of building up the game is sound and that real progress is being made."

The ranking, based on records in intercollegiate tournaments and matches, follows:

Rank	Player	College
1.	F. F. Neer	Stanford
2.	J. B. Fennell Jr.	Harvard
3.	F. E. Bastian	Indiana
4.	J. M. Davies	Stanford
5.	C. H. Fischer	Pennsylvania
6.	W. J. Bates	California
7.	McNeil Drumwright	Texas
8.	E. L. Levy	California
9.	L. E. Williams	Yale
10.	J. L. Werner	Princeton
11.	A. H. Chapin Jr.	Williams
12.	E. T. Herndon	Princeton
13.	Morris Duane	Harvard

BRILLIANT BOWLING
IN CHICAGO TOURNEY

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 (Special).—Brilliant pin work by two local contestants, Donnick DeVito and F. J. Kafa, and by the Stanford, Conn. entry, Mortimer Lindsey, featured the competition here today in the World's Classic Bowling Championship Tournament at Coliseum Annex.

DeVito set a tourney record of 224 points in the fifth game of his second round match with H. S. Marino of Chicago. This beat the mark of Lindsey, 227, made on the opening night. DeVito claimed third place in the cumulative totals for two matches with 1980 pins and 46 43-50 points.

Kafa led the way into the third round of matches, bowling against J. G. Shaw of Chicago, who won his second round. In the second round Kafa stood second with totals of 2005 pins and 47 5-50 points. In his third match he added 936 pins and 23 36-50 points.

Lindsey laid claim to first place in the totals for two rounds with 1988 pins and 47 8-50 points. Rolling against William Rusch of Chicago in the second round, Lindsey set up a high average of 208 pins plus for five games, and made a tourney record of 28 strikes for a match. In his fifth game against Rusch, he ran three strikes in succession and a total of 7 for the test.

Lindsey's successive strike mark was exceeded only by DeVito, who finished his fifth game against Marino with seven strikes, making eight for the game. A. N. Schwoegler of Madison, Wis., was among the second round leaders, entering fourth place with totals of 1939 pins and 4 39-50 points. He scored 28 strikes in the two rounds, equalling DeVito's record. The summary:

Player	Pins	Pts.
Frank J. Kafa, Chicago (cumulative totals, 2 matches)	2941	70.41
Mortimer Lindsey, Stanford	1988	47.48
Frank Kafa, Chicago	2005	47.05
Donnick DeVito, Chicago	1980	46.43
Anthony Schwoegler, Madison	1939	44.39
J. O. Powell, Kenosha	1842	42.42
Dr. A. F. Ehke, Milwaukee	1833	40.33
Donnick DeVito, Chicago	1827	40.27
William Rusch, Chicago	1850	38.50

Player	Pins	Pts.
F. J. Kafa, Chicago	996	23.35
Donnick DeVito, Chicago	1039	25.39
Mortimer Lindsey, Stanford	1042	24.42
J. O. Powell, Kenosha	982	24.82
Dr. A. F. Ehke, Milwaukee	940	22.40
H. F. Thomas, Pittsburgh	940	22.40
Dr. A. F. Ehke, Milwaukee	973	22.13
Anthony Schwoegler, Madison	967	21.67
William Rusch, Chicago	982	23.82
J. G. Shaw, Chicago	940	19.40

First Round
James Smith, Milwaukee..... 957 24.39
William Martin, Cleveland..... 951 24.00
James Blount, Blue Island..... 955 23.45
Mortimer Lindsey, Stanford..... 952 23.42
Donnick DeVito, Chicago..... 952 23.02
Frank J. Kafa, Chicago..... 978 23.28
H. F. Thomas, Pittsburgh..... 976 23.26
Christopher Kead Jr., Chicago..... 967 21.17
Donnick DeVito, Chicago..... 951 21.11
J. E. Hradek, Chicago..... 959 21.04
Anthony Karlovec, Chicago..... 988 20.48
Osten Jr., St. Louis..... 978 20.28
John G. Powell, Kenosha..... 982 20.23
Philip Wolf, Chicago..... 928 20.23
Fred Thomas, Chicago..... 930 18.30
J. G. Reilly, Chicago..... 917 18.17
Dr. A. F. Ehke, Milwaukee..... 908 18.10
H. S. Marino, Chicago..... 943 18.02
William Rusch, Chicago..... 942 17.12
Luis Lavina, Chicago..... 941 17.41
W. Brennan, Chicago..... 928 15.43
W. H. Wernicke, Chicago..... 876 13.76

Northwestern Elects Young
EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 9 (Special).—H. E. Young '23 was elected captain of the Northwestern University track team today. This was his third year of leadership, although he was forced from competition for several months of last year. The new captain competes in the 440-yard run, the sprint and the high jump. No election was held for the captaincy at the close of the 1921 season.

Offers Made to Syracuse Star
SYRACUSE, Feb. 10.—David Irwin, for two years star of Syracuse University, is being courted by the Chicago White Sox, the Detroit Tigers and the Philadelphia Athletics, according to The Daily Orange, the college newspaper. He will accept none until after he graduates in June.

Thorpe Goes to Pacific Coast
PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 9.—James Thorpe, former Carlisle star, was purchased today from the Toledo American Association club by William Klepper, owner of the Portland Pacific Coast League team. Thorpe, who plays left field, batted .339 for Toledo last season.

STEINMETZ WELL
ON WAY TO PRIZE

Chicagoan's Score in the Diamond Trophy Event Is Now
Double That of Runner-Up

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 10 (Special).—William Steinmetz of Chicago, considered by many to be the outstanding figure among amateur skaters this winter, is visualizing tonight the sparkle of the big Diamond Trophy offered to the winner of the meet here to determine the amateur skating ace of America. Taking two races the first day he opened the



Joseph Moore of New York

trophy part of the program this afternoon by winning the 440-yard race in spectacular fashion, and then added to his points by finishing second in the three-quarter mile.

Steinmetz has 110 points. Charles Jewtraw of Lake Placid, who won the three-quarter mile and finished second in the 440, has 65. Joseph Moore of New York has 40 points. Roy McWhirter of Chicago has 25 and Charles Gorman of St. John, N. B., has 10. The races tomorrow are the half-mile and three-mile events.

Richard Donovan of Chicago, who failed to qualify for the Diamond Trophy contest, is dominating the field of contenders for the Lake Placid Cup. Today he won the half mile and the mile; yesterday he won the three-quarter mile. This gives him 90 points, with the three-mile, his best race, and the 440 to be skated tomorrow. His nearest competitor is Paul Foreman of New York, who by winning the 220 yesterday has 30 points. The 440 among the Diamond Trophy skaters today was the outstanding race of the card. Jewtraw—who again drew the outside position—opened up a big gap at the start. He was trailed by Gorman and for a lap the race was between these two competitors. At the last turn Jewtraw was still leading. Gorman following closely. Suddenly in the stretch Steinmetz, who was not being considered, appeared in front as though he had come up out of the ice and won the race by a safe margin. Jewtraw was second and Gorman was a close third.

For the first time during the meet Jewtraw displayed his prowess in the three-quarter mile. At the bell lap Moore suddenly sprinted bent on taking the race. It looked as though he would do it, but on the back-stretch Jewtraw began to overhaul him. To the turn the two men sprinted for the lead. At the stretch Steinmetz drew close to them. Jewtraw held the lead and finished well in front. Steinmetz nosed into second place and Moore had to content himself with third place. Gorman and McWhirter fell at the stretch.

Donovan drew cheers in the half-mile of the Silver Cup races. He was trailing the field when the bell was rung for the last lap, but won his way to third place as the skaters came down the stretch abreast. William Murphy of New York who led to the finish finished second with Valentine Bialis of Lake Placid third. In the mile Donovan took the lead at the bell and won the race with Fred Buehnen of Chicago second, and Herman Ferber of Cleveland third. The half-mile race for boys of 16 was won by Lionel Norton of Lake Placid. Carl Parody of Lake Placid took the 220 for boys of 14. Jack Shea of Lake Placid defeated Raymond Murray of New York in the one-sixth mile for boys of 12 and Eugene Shea of Lake Placid won the one-eighth mile event for boys of 10. The summary:

440-Yard Diamond Trophy Final—Won by William Steinmetz of Chicago; Charles Jewtraw of Lake Placid, second; Charles

Gorman of St. John, N. B., third. Time 28½ s.

Three-quarter Mile Diamond Trophy Final—Won by Charles Jewtraw of Lake Placid; William Steinmetz of Chicago, second; Joseph Moore of New York, third. Time—2m. 22½ s.

Half-Mile Silver Cup Final—Won by Richard Donovan of Chicago; William Murphy of New York, second; Valentine Bialis of Lake Placid, third. Time—1m. 37½ s.

One-Mile Silver Cup Final—Won by Richard Donovan of Chicago; Fred Buehnen of Chicago, second; Herman Ferber of Cleveland, third. Time—2m. 55s.

Half-Mile (boys of 16) Final—Won by Lionel Norton of Lake Placid; Harold Portune of Lake Placid, second; John Darrah of Lake Placid, third. Time—1m. 35½ s.

220-Yard (boys of 14) Final—Won by Carl Parody of Lake Placid; Earl Finch

of St. John, N. B., third. Time—28½ s.

One-Sixth Mile (boys of 12) Final—Won by Eugene Shea of Lake Placid; Philip Proctor of Lake Placid, second; George Hooley of Saranac Lake, third. Time—56½ s.

SEATTLE WINS A
BRILLIANT LEAGUE

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE
WON Tied Lost P.C.
Vancouver..... 10 0 10 500
Victoria..... 9 1 9 500
Seattle..... 9 1 9 500

SEATTLE, Wash. Feb. 9 (Special).—The Seattle hockey team won from Vancouver here last night in the most brilliant game of the season, by a score of 3 to 0. The local team played good hockey, planned their campaign well and when the opportunity to win came, they took it. The whole team was backchecking in a manner that made their defense as effective as their offense. Captain Holmes was the star of the game at goal. He stopped several apparently certain scores in a manner that brought the crowds to their feet. Morris is playing the best game of his career, and his skating was the best on the rink. Mackay was the best man on the Vancouver team. The summary:

SEATTLE..... VANCOUVER
Riley, Briden, Morris, Iw..... rw. Parkes, Skinner
Walker, r..... Adams, Parkes
Foyston, Fraser, c..... MacKay
Morris, Riley, r..... Harris
Howe, Fraser, l..... Dunn
Rickey, rd..... Cook
Holmes, g..... Lehmann
Score—Seattle 3, Vancouver 0. Morris 2, Foyston for Seattle. Referee—Fred Lou. Time—Three 20m. periods.

HENRY HALL DEFENDS
SKI-JUMPING TITLE

REVELSTOKE, B. C., Feb. 9 (Special).—Jumping under very unfavorable conditions the amateur and professional skiers gave some of the finest exhibitions ever seen here when they competed for titles today.

In the world's professional event, Henry Hall of Detroit, Mich., the champion, easily defended his title with a jump of 194 feet. Nels Nelson of Revelstoke, covered 177 feet. Wind Nelson of this place won the Class A amateur title with 300½ points to his credit. The summary:

Class A Amateur Championship—Won by Nels Nelson, Revelstoke, 300½ points; Allen Granstrom, Revelstoke, second, 273½ points; Brennan Holter, Revelstoke, third, 270 points; John Dufresne, Calgary, fourth, 254½ points.

World's Professional Championship—Won by Henry Hall, Detroit, 359 points; Nels Nelson, Revelstoke, second, 312 points; Anders Haugen, Broten, Minn., third, 371 points; Hans Hansen, Minneapolis, fourth, 343 points.

SHOW INTEREST
AT MINNESOTA

Coach Frank Has Nearly 200
Candidates Working Out Daily
in Track and Field Sports

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (Special).—More widespread interest in track and field sports is being shown at the University of Minnesota this year than ever before in the history of the college. Nearly 200 candidates are working out daily. From them Coach Leonard Frank hopes to select a group that will make formidable competition for any rival in the intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association.

The Gophers, it now appears, will be best fortified in the hurdles, the mile, two-mile and pole vault events. The weak spots, if they may be called weak spots, are the quarter and half mile. There are few weight men for the field events.

Among the dash men Skull Hrutford '22, R. F. Brabec '23, F. H. Grose '24, C. McCreary '23, T. D. Moyle '24, S. V. Wilson '23 and A. S. Wray '23 are perhaps the most promising. K. W. Anderson '22, who also is working as a high jumper, undoubtedly will start in several dash events as he has in the past.

R. E. Hultkrans '25, D. P. Sperling '24 and S. H. Recker '23 are the fastest men in the 440-yard race. Hultkrans, being a member of the basketball team, will not be able to get into any of the indoor meets, but will be counted strongly in the spring meets.

M. J. Switzer '23, captain of the track team, may be switched to the 880-yard event to fill the gaps in that field, unless some new material is uncovered. W. M. Winter '23, D. S. Barnes '23 and H. C. Poshler '22 are other possible entries in the indoor tournaments.

In the mile Switzer is one of the best and fastest men in the Western Conference. He holds the Minnesota record of 4m. 28s., made against the University of Iowa last year. E. C. Grunk '24, J. R. Horswell '24, J. R. Murphy '24, and A. S. Trask '23 are among other good men in the event.

A. T. Hovstad '22, captain of the cross-country team, is highly rated in the two-mile event. Last year he took first place in the dual meet with the University of Iowa and took third in both the University of Wisconsin and Iowa State College meets. L. A. Bartlett '24, J. E. Darrell '23, A. B. Sloss '24, P. H. Swanson '23, and S. H. Stumm '25 are also working out for the distance events.

E. T. Martineau '24, the football player, and Carl Anderson '22, skinner, are two outstanding hurdlers. Anderson took second place in the low hurdles at the Illinois relays last year and finished first against both Iowa and Wisconsin in dual meets. In the Iowa competition he made the 120-yard high hurdles in 15s. flat.

J. R. Sevey '24 and M. D. Kean '24 are the leading candidates in the high jump. Sevey has been doing 5ft. 9in. in this event in his indoor workouts and is counted upon to extend the mark another inch or more with turf under his feet. J. S. Farley '24 and T. C. Canfield are broad jumpers.

In the pole vault Minnesota has reason to expect much. W. G. Hawker '23, who holds the high school record of 12 ft. 3in.; W. S. Kelley '23, who won two seconds last year; M. J. Kelly '23, and P. R. Moore '23, are probably the most likely candidates. C. E. Schjoll '24 and B. L. Newberger '25 carry the hope for Minnesota scoring in the weight events. Both men have put the shot more than 40ft. H. F. Clement '24, a member of the football team, and L. H. Gross '24, a member of the basketball squad, probably will be candidates in the weights after the indoor meets are finished. The schedule for both indoor and outdoor meets for Minnesota follows:

February 11—University of Minnesota at Northwestern. 25—University of Minnesota at Iowa. 18—Northwestern at Iowa. March 4—Illinois relay games. 17, 18—Western Conference indoor meet.

May 6—University of Minnesota at Wisconsin College. 13—Northwestern at University of Minnesota. 20—University of Wisconsin at Minnesota. 27—University of Minnesota at Iowa.

Western Conference outdoor meet at Iowa. 17—National intercollegiate tournament.

SHOEMAKER WINS
BILLIARDS TITLE

Eastern Representative Easily
Has Better of W. H. Leu of
Rockford, Ill., in Final Match

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 10 (Special).—Shoemaker of the New York Athletic Club won the National Amateur Pocket Billiard Championship for the ninth consecutive time here tonight by defeating W. H. Leu of Rockford, Ill., 125 to 36, in 28 innings.

At no time was the champion in trouble. Getting off to a decisive lead at the start, Shoemaker was never in danger of being beaten out for the titular honors.

Both players opened cautiously, but in the fifth inning, Leu made a bad break on an attempted safety and Shoemaker easily tallied off a count of 24. Again the Rockford player resorted to the safety play, and again muffed up his shots, the champion coming through with a 14 in the seventh inning and 58 in the eleventh.

From this point on it was only a matter of how many innings it would take Shoemaker to go out. Apparently discouraged by the lead of his rival, Leu missed easy shots. Only once did he show a sign of real skill. That was in the twentieth inning, when he ran up 15 points after a difficult shot on a break. By winning this match, Shoemaker ran up a new record of victories in championship play. The score by innings:

J. H. Shoemaker—2 8 2 2 2 4 0 14 8 0 2 2 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 13 0 2 2 1—125
W. H. Leu—0 0—36

Early games in the final round saw

C. E. Patterson of Chicago bow in 32
innings, and Augustus Gardner of
New York win from C. A. Vaughn of
Chicago, 125 to 99 in 40 innings. Both
games were among the best played
during the tournament. Gardner's
win was, perhaps, the biggest surprise
of the week's play. Listed are an out-
sider by experts, he was picked to
have only an outside chance against
his more seasoned opponent from Chi-
cago. But he played the best pool he
has shown in tournament play and,
taking a decisive lead from the start,
he was never in danger of being
beaten out. Gardner's run of 24 in
the eleventh inning was his highest
run of the tournament, and this vic-
tory put him in a tie with Patterson
and Vaughn for third position. The
match by points follows:

Vaughn—0 1 3 13 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 1
0 0 5 9 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 8 2 19 7 0 8 0
6 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Gardner—0 3 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 24 1 0
0 0 1 9 2 3 1 0 0 13 0 0 9 1 0 2 3 3 9 14
0 14 1 0 1 3—125.

High runs—Vaughn 19, Gardner 24. In defeating Patterson, Shoemaker played the consistent game that has kept him in the forefront of the amateurs for the past 10 years. The champion took an early lead with runs of 16 in the fifth inning and 24 in the seventh. He followed with a 10 in the eighth inning and held his commanding lead to the finish. From the first he had fine control of the cue ball, and time and time again made his shot and squirmed into position after apparently being hemmed in from all sides. His long shots were particularly well executed and a delight to follow.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Musicians in France Seek to Develop Whole National Field

Movement of Decentralization From Paris to Provincial Cities Started

PARIS (Special).—While the Grands Concerts of Paris—Colonne, Lamoureux, Paderewski—continue to present fine programs representative of the older classical music and the newer French and Russian music, there is nothing that is really outstanding. The recitals of pianists, singers, and violinists in the various halls are also in full swing; and while they are interesting, there is little remarkable to record. Paris is having a satisfactory but not exceptional musical season. There is no lack of concerts of every kind—there is a choice of two or three every day—but there has not been any artist or any production especially striking during the past month.

What is of considerable interest in a more general view is the fact that the love of music appears to be more widespread than ever. Two things deserve to be noted. The first is the appearance in cafes and in cinemas of men and women who, if not distinguished musicians, might well expect to become distinguished musicians. The second is the project of decentralization of music—the propaganda on behalf of music in the provinces.

They Flock to Paris

The two subjects are intimately connected, as will be seen. France has always, in government, in literature, in music, and indeed in every branch of human activity, tended more and more to centralization. Paris is the capital, in a way that few other cities are capitals of their respective countries. Paris has become everything in education, in art, in commerce, and the provinces have had to be content with an extremely subordinate place.

In music, the results are now to be seen. They are not by any means altogether good. They are indeed in some respects exceedingly bad. For example, in consequence of the crowding of musicians to Paris, their concentration in the capital, it is becoming difficult for the most capable and the most conscientious artist to earn a respectable livelihood.

It is all very well to look at the multiplication of opportunities, but unfortunately these opportunities are not brilliant. The big concerts succeed; the halls in which they are held are invariably crowded. But the smaller concerts and the individual recitals are having a hard time. There are too many of them. The writer regrets, for instance, the recent abandonment of the Concerts-Rouges which used in their day to be celebrated. He has been present at many recitals given by truly promising musicians when the halls have been almost empty and such people as were present were invited or had come at reduced prices.

Appreciative Listeners

How some of these artists manage to make ends meet is a perpetual puzzle. On the other hand, there is now hardly a cafe which has any pretension at all which does not possess its own orchestra. The quality of the music and of the execution in these cafes—and one should add in motion picture theaters—is high. The pay of the musician, however, is low. The writer has heard in such establishments artists who can boast of having obtained the Prix d'excellence of the Conservatoire. In the old days the winner of a Prix du Conservatoire was indeed somebody. In these days, in spite of or perhaps because of the multiplication of concerts of various sorts at Paris, he is nobody.

The Parisian public, it should be made clear, does appreciate, as few publics appreciate, good music. The cafe audience quite understand when a Prix du Conservatoire is playing the violin. It is perhaps somewhat paradoxical that with this extended demand for high-class music, the status of the musician should have been lowered. Apparently the musician has multiplied too, and he has been cheapened. The writer knows an admirable pianist who plays every night for a meager livelihood in a little cafe in an outlying quarter and an example of this kind could be given indefinitely. Such is the position; and the remedy is obviously—decentralization. The musicians of Paris must overflow into the provinces. They are beginning to do so. They are doing so in practice, and the Quatuor Poulet—to name only one group which is remarkably good in chamber music—has toured France with great success. In the towns of the Riviera, of course, there are admirable opportunities during the season; but it is not so much these special places such as Monte-Carlo and Cannes that one has in mind as the larger towns of France, which have hitherto been somewhat neglected.

In Behalf of the Cause

A plan of decentralization musicale has been drawn up by that young composer whose works are growing in favor, Mr. Versepuy. The project has been adopted by the Société Nationale. Its purpose is to encourage first, the taste for the musique de chambre; second, the taste for what the French call the musique ches sol (that is to say the study of music at home, music not only of the classical masters but of the modern masters); and third, the promotion of concerts. The methods that are to be adopted consist in sending out musical missionaries into all parts. Chiefly, delegates of the Société Nationale are commissioned to go out on a tour of propaganda. Thus in the center there are now lecturers and players at work. They are endeavoring to assist in the musical education of the masses. They hope to make the public understand. The lecturers expound the purpose of the new movement and the players or singers illustrate the theme.

It is desired that this movement

music be appreciated in all parts of France not merely by an élite but by the people who only ask that they should be instructed.

Though the Société Nationale is working in this manner, it recognizes that nothing will be changed unless there are formed regional groups which shall be perfectly independent and shall recruit in their different towns their adherents. That the impulse should come from Paris is praiseworthy but it should not be forgotten that the object is to stimulate the provinces themselves into action. Principally, to promote chamber music and music at home, is what the Société is working for. It regards such music as the quintessence of the art. There are those who look forward optimistically to the time when from end to end of France there shall be galleries where quartets will attract as numerous crowds as now assemble in the motion picture theaters.

Piano With Two Keyboards
Invention of Emanuel Moor

Instrument Exhibited in London Found to Do Away With Technical Difficulties

LONDON (Special).—Interest has been aroused in musical circles by the advent of the new two-manual octave coupler pianoforte, invented by Emanuel Moor. An article on it appeared in The Times last September, followed later in "Music and Letters" by an excellent account from the pen of Professor Tovey.

Now the instrument itself is on show at the Aeolian Company's premises in New Bond Street. Many people are flocking to see it; and in addition to what one may call the private auditions, a public demonstration was given by Professor Tovey on Jan. 9, and Max Pirani is announced for a recital there on Jan. 17.

Mr. Moor is primarily a musician; his invention is fundamentally a musical one. This is what places it above such "mechanifications" of music as the pianola and gramophone, where the technical difficulties are indeed solved for the tyro but at a considerable cost to art. The Moor piano escapes these drawbacks. The artist, the player, still retains full control of the music, the methods of reproduction, and the effects produced. It is perhaps too soon to talk of this invention as an inspiration as well as a fine piece of ingenuity, but it is not too soon to say that it may mark an epoch in instrumental evolution. It is at once a technical simplification and an artistic expansion. It brings within easy grasp the most complicated and difficult passages in the music of the past; places before composers of the future a thoroughly new keyboard technique, with many new tone effects. Of course the Moor piano may be liable to misuse, just as some charlatans of old misused the violin and piano for pure display, but as this choice between truth and falsity is never absent from any instrument, this leaves an artist his free will; the responsibility really rests with the composers and performers.

How the System Works

Briefly, the system is that there are two keyboards (as in a harpsichord), one behind and a little above the other, the upper being tuned an octave above the first. These can be played separately, or can be coupled together by mere movement of a pedal. Under these latter conditions octave passages become so easy that a child can play them, and the gain in smoothness and uniformity of touch is astonishing. Difficulties of distance are practically annihilated:—on an ordinary piano the hand normally compasses eight notes, on the Moor piano it compasses double the amount. By a device as simple as Columbus' solution of the up-ended egg, chromatic scales can be played glissando. There is also an ingenious arrangement by which the piano can be turned into a harpsichord on merely pushing back a lever. Altogether it is a most remarkable invention.

Technical Liberation

If the new instrument is destined to take the place of the present piano, it will certainly cause considerable changes in the musical life of the ordinary household. There are many amateurs who would play with taste and feeling, were excessive technical

difficulties removed or lessened; there are others whose added facility would be matter rather than regret than pleasure to those of their own household.

This reflection raises the interesting question, What effect would the instrument have on the teaching of the piano to children? Its effect on teaching and on the child's attitude toward piano playing is of paramount interest and importance, since these are factors that would determine the place of piano music in the home life of the nation, and that would play an important part in forming the audience of the future.

Practicing Made Pleasurable

There are boys and girls in every school whose power of understanding music is very much greater than their powers of performance, or than the time they are able, or willing, to devote to technical study. The pieces they are able to play are thus in most cases below their mental and imaginative capacity; this is apt to cause discouragement and a dislike of "practicing," however attractive of their kind the pieces may be.

If the children found that with careful but not excessive work they were able to render the works of Chopin, Schumann and Beethoven, or of easier modern English, French and Russian composers, their delight in music would be increased fourfold. The disability of a small hand would also be lessened by the new piano; time spent now in technical practice would be devoted to more musical studies, the technical work being reduced to fit the requirements of the new instrument. Of course, it is not possible to say exactly what those requirements would be, or to foresee their consequences with accuracy; they offer a wide field for speculation.

Influence on Composition

If a perfected new piano ever becomes universal in the musical world, it will influence above all the composers of piano music. It would present possibilities hitherto unknown for rich and complex effects, or for "color" music; it might, on the other hand, call irresistibly to a preeminently intellectual genius such as that of Bach. It is easy, moreover, to imagine the effect of well-known piano works when played on an instrument of this kind. The restless and passionate second movement of the piano part of Oscar Franck's violin and piano sonata would surely gain in clearness and certainty; so also would the canon of the last movement. One can imagine also the same added clearness, and ease in the violin and piano sonatas of Ireland and of Delius. Perhaps these are the qualities which would be most keenly felt in chamber music. In solo piano music the change may be felt chiefly in an increased solidity and richness of tone. These are things which can only be decided by the appearance of the new piano on the concert platform. The future alone can show us whether success or failure is to be its portion.



Miss Maria Ivogun, Soprano Chicago Opera Company

Rossini's "Barber of Seville," the opera in which Miss Maria Ivogun, of the Chicago Opera Company made her first appearance this season in Chicago, and again, her first appearance in New York, remains one of the pieces which serve well the purposes of sopranos trying their fortunes with a new public. The reason why, perhaps, it proves just the thing for new singers, is that it possesses an imperishable quality of newness itself. One hundred years ago the phrase "modern music" meant Rossini's music; and that phrase, even today, may almost be said to include in its connotations the music of "The Barber," which has the same power of provoking

surprise that it had at the beginning. An opportunity for sopranos of light voice, it is one for tenors of light voice also; although more women, perhaps, excel in the rôle of Rosina than men in that of Count Almaviva. When the director of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York originally announced the names of his singers for the present season, he left off the list the name of Charles Hackett, who had distinguished himself as Almaviva. At once the question began to be asked, Who will take the rôle of Almaviva at the Metropolitan now? The music of the part, though composed so long ago, is still so modern as to be fully mastered by but few tenors.

More Opera Houses
Miss Garden's Desire

Project for Consolidation of Companies Recalled

Opera houses in cities all the way across the continent of North America are what Miss Mary Garden, the Chicago Opera directress, would like to see spring into existence, according to a speech she is reported to have made at a New York dinner. Her desire, so she indicated, is to help get a string of theaters going for the production of opera, from New York to San Francisco; something like which was the avowed desire ten years ago of Henry Russell, the director of the Boston Opera Company, and a few years before that, of Oscar Hammerstein, the director of the Manhattan Opera Company of New York. Indeed, there was

a scheme developed once, under which an Italian company, a French company and a German company were to take turns serving various communities in the United States and Canada, the communities themselves merely maintaining houses in which productions could be staged.

Now the Chicago opera directress may not have thought of an arrangement for cooperation between the managers of the string of houses which she spoke of, but may have thought, instead, of the theaters as places to which any director who might want to, could take his singers and give performances. In other words, she perhaps entertained simply the notion of a larger field in which her organization and other touring companies might compete for the applause of the public. It is a question, however, whether opera might not be more readily accepted in cities where it has hitherto been untended, and more speedily revived in a place like Boston, where it used to flourish, if a plan for a national consolidation of interests were adopted.

Bound Music Folios in New England Garrets

An indication of the quality of American musical culture in New England in the decades just preceding the Civil War is to be found in bound folio volumes which have lately been brought out, or more often thrown out, from the attics of old New England houses, particularly city houses. Formerly, piano pieces and songs in sheet-music form were published without covers, the intention being that when a purchaser had a sufficient number of them he would send them to the bindery to be made into a book. It is said that old bound books of sheet music, regarded as of no artistic value by persons inheriting or acquiring them, have been disposed of in great quantities to the junk man, and have been sold by him, in turn, to the paper man to be converted into pulp.

Much music published under United States copyright is known to have been destroyed in this way. But that is not the whole story. Much music, too, which was published before copyright became an exclusively federal function, and when it pertained to state authority, has got lost. Of the music published under Massachusetts copyright, for example, much that was privately owned seems to have worn out or got lost long ago. But much, again, it is hinted, that was officially deposited in the Massachusetts state archives, has, in the process of re-

Folk Songs of the Engadine
Furnish Composers Melodrama

Visitors Find Swiss Region to Possess Artistic as Well as Scenic Interest

Of two articles on the folk songs of the Engadine, written for The Christian Science Monitor, the following study is the first:

The Engadine is a district famous all over Europe for its beauty, but singularly little known to outsiders under any other than a holiday aspect. Visitors come and go, they climb the mountains, they ski, skate, walk, dance, botanize, geologize, or take photographs; it is indeed a happy hunting ground for all these pursuits, yet few folk, beyond the inhabitants, realize there are things of historic and artistic value to be found. For this perhaps outsiders are not wholly to blame. It is no easy matter for strangers in any country to see below the surface existence shaped for their comfort by their hosts, and in the Engadine consideration for visitors, their tastes and habits, is brought to a fine art.

But if a visitor does happen to be interested in such things as history, folk song and folk art, a whole new vista of pleasures opens out. The little towns, dotted like clouds along the mountain slopes, with their graceful houses and slender church spires, are not quite like anything in the other parts of Switzerland; and they have an air of much history behind them. The language, too, is different, while the people appear unlike either the French or German Swiss. In short here is a folk culture so gracious and interesting as to be a romance in itself and it is rendered still more interesting by the signs that this art is helping to form the basis for a definite school of national musical composers.

These things are doubtless well known to Swiss people, but some account of them may be interesting for readers across the sea, and as the Engadine district, its inhabitants and their history and art are closely linked with each other, a few words of description are really relevant to a consideration of the folk songs.

Romantic Grisons

The Canton of the Grisons lies in the southeastern corner of Switzerland, adjoining Italy and the Tyrol on its outer frontiers, Switzerland on the north and west. For many centuries it was an independent entity, only coming into the Swiss Federation in 1803—last of the Cantons, and to this day it is regarded as the most conservative. Though the largest among them it is not quite half the size of Yorkshire, yet it has all the sense of character and spaciousness which would befit a kingdom. The grandeur and variety of the scenery are remarkable, while the very difficulty of transport and communication seem to have brought out and developed the resources of each little township or commune to the uttermost. Villages but a few miles from each other have quite different customs. As may be supposed, mountains are the dominant feature of the landscape. There are great groups of them, divided by comparatively narrow valleys in which run swift rivers, while above, the huge rock peaks and glaciers front the sky in steady splendor. Two rivers of European fame rise in these mountains, within a few miles of each other; one the Rhine, which flows to Germany and finally pours into the North Sea; the other the Inn, which after traversing the long, beautiful valley of the Engadine for some 50 miles, passes into Austria, joins the Danube and ultimately reaches the Black Sea.

Ancient Highway

At first sight, an impassable country, fit only for eagles, yet one of the highways of the ancient world ran through it—the most direct route between Italy and Germany. This came up from Italy by the Splügen Pass, continued through the gorge of the Rhine, called the Via Mala, reached Curia Raetorum (the modern Chur) at a strategic junction of several valleys, and continued north to Lake Constance. Other paths, of less importance, but nevertheless useful in

connecting Italy with the Grisons, were the Maloja, Julier, and Septimer, and to this day one may see the Roman road on the Maloja, driving straight upwards, where now the modern way zigzags in easy gradients.

The original inhabitants of the region are said to have been Celts. But the Romans were not slow to see the military value of the district. They conquered it in 15 B. C. Curia Raetorum became an important town and the population predominantly Roman. So much was this the case that when the Ostrogoths and Franks invaded later on and Austrian elements also appeared, the Roman still remained the strongest type, and the language spoken today is a direct descendant of the old colonial Latin.

The varieties and cadences are fascinating, but to a stranger there is bewilderment as well as fascination learning that while the Romans-speaking inhabitants of the Grisons only number about 40,000 persons, out of a total population for the Canton of 120,000 the dialect spoken in the Rhine valley is so different from that belonging to the Engadine that though both are of Romance origin, they are practically different tongues. One is called Romansch, the other Ladin, and a man from Chur will hardly understand a man from the Engadine! Nor do the diversities stop at that. In the Engadine itself there are two Ladin dialects—that of the Upper Engadine, rather narrow in pronunciation, and that of the Lower Engadine, which is broader and softer.

Language as Factor

This language undoubtedly played a large part in determining the characteristics of the folk songs, and though for centuries it was handed down orally, since the fifteenth century it has been also a literary language with many poets of its own.

It would be impossible to say when the folk poems and tunes of the Engadine began, but it is clear that they were in full popularity when the Reformation came to the valley and they served as the model on which the Protestant pastors framed their songs of liberty. These worthy men were shrewd enough to understand the wonderful traveling power of good songs. So they not only used them to inspire, but also to admonish the people. One pastor even wrote a song against dancing! It would be interesting to know what effect it had.

The folk songs certainly continued in full use until the nineteenth century. In the long winter evenings, when the valley lay bound in snow, the Engadino families would sit round the stoves in their cozy parlors and sing these old songs for pleasure. Companionable indeed it must have been. Very charming too was the use of the songs for labor, as when the women met to spin and entwined the time by singing. Other monotonous or difficult occupations were similarly lightened by song.

One likes to imagine too how they sang over their marvelous embroidered rings wrought in silk upon satin (which may now be seen in the museum at Chur) or how their handsome national dresses were fashioned to folk taste. Good taste in design is common to the whole Grison district; in the Upper and Lower Engadine it reached its finest development. Here even the ordinary utensils in daily use were invested with originality and beauty, and the architecture of the houses combined with extraordinary success the round-headed arch, square windows, and pointed roof.

Music Rescued

Austrian and French invasions did not stamp out this folk art; but with the discovery of the Upper Engadine as a holiday resort and a cosmopolitan influx of visitors, there seems to have been a real danger that the folk songs would be swamped beneath foreign music. The young people did not learn the traditional songs, only the old remembered them. It is the same story which occurs in almost every record of folk songs of modern civilization ousting ancient culture. Happily for the Engadine its folk music was rescued and recognized just in time by some devoted collectors, foremost among whom was Pieder Lamsel, a native of Sext in the Lower Engadine, a musician who works professionally in Geneva. For 10 years he traversed the Engadine district with a phonograph, securing records of folk songs direct from the singers. No place was too remote for him to seek out, no trouble too great to take. He has the recompense of knowing that he rescued scores of good songs from oblivion just in time. Some of them have since been published, but not all are yet available.

Another folk song enthusiast, who has not only done some collecting on his own account, but is also a good folk singer, is Dominik Rauch of Scuol—or, to give the names in their Ladin form, Men Rauch of Scuol. He found some very interesting songs, notably a ballad called "O bel i Bernard."

Lastly there is a small, rare volume of songs collected some years ago in the Engadine by Lina Lun and Martina Badrutt. The title in Ladin is "Chanunettas da Temp Vegli" (Songs of the Olden Time), and the book contains some perfectly delightful specimens, but unfortunately it is now out of print and so practically unobtainable.



Mr. Emanuel Moor playing two-keyboard piano

THE HOME FORUM

Bidsy McKenna

Buffed by the waves and drenched by the salt sea-spray, Bidsy McKenna, the dillisk gatherer, pursued her lowly calling in the teeth of the wind. Her bare feet holding a desperate grip of the rock, she selected carefully from among the many varieties of seaweed growing upon its shell-encrusted surface the prized dillisk or dulse, an edible sea-vegetable much in favor throughout Ireland.

The harvesting of dillisk is attended with so much risk and hardship that it appeals only to the very neediest among the dwellers of the wild rocky shores. The most esteemed and delicate varieties are to be found on rocks only partially uncovered at low tide. When one suggested to Bidsy that she could find plenty of dillisk on the great sea-rocks that came in with the spring tide without the trouble and discomfort of seeking it so far out, she would say: "I could, too, alanna, and there's women that does gather that rubbish, more shame for 'em. It isn't fit to eat. What matter if I gets a bit more trouble? There's no dillisk that can stand up to Bidsy McKenna's at the fair of Kilgriffan."

And she proceeded to spread out her picking to dry on some warm stones in a sheltered spot. Her dark looks bound by a spotted red handkerchief and with a big blue apron draping her meager skirts, Bidsy's wind-blown figure made a picture such as artists who visit those wild coasts love to paint.

But to be immortalized thus never occurred to Bidsy as she picked her perilous way to and over sharp stones and slippery weeds until she felt satisfied that her harvest would make a respectable show at the forthcoming fair. It took many journeys to attain this end, for dillisk shrinks greatly in drying. But at length her task was completed. The last-battered hatch was dry and gave out the delicious aroma of dillisk which only the best dillisk can do. Bidsy had many friends, all the countryside having a regard for the little woman who was as cheery on wet days as on fine and had a pleasant greeting for all the world.

A week later the fair of Kilgriffan, a one-day function, was in full swing. Cattle, sheep and pigs were changing owners rapidly. Bidsy was in her place early and, resplendent in holiday attire, awaited her clientele. The red handkerchief was replaced by one of Paisley pattern on a ground of snowy white and a small plaid shawl was fastened at the bosom by a brooch of Tara pattern. Her full red skirt was of a modish brevity, showing a pair of practical country-made shoes over home-grown, home-spun and home-dyed grey wool stockings. A little kitchen table, carted thither for the occasion by a kind farmer friend, was her basket of dillisk, which she kept replenished from a sack hidden under the table. To an uninitiated

observer the dillisk looked like shreds of brown ribbons. It was powdered all over with tiny crystals of sea salt, and numerous little shells hung from the shreds in all directions. Other stalls there were, with sweetmeats of various kinds, apples, nuts, and even one with dillisk, but it was easy to see

Larger Thought

To think things larger may enlarge our thought.
Good masters give us methods but not models.
—George Lauring Raymond.

than a mile it had crossed the line again, turning south; for some time it ran seawards, parallel with the Kent Ditch, then suddenly went off at right angles and ran straight to the throws where the Woolpack Inn watches the roads to Lydd and Appledore.—Sheila Kaye-Smith in Joanna Godden.

courtly mediocrity over native genius. He showed how most educated gentlemen might add poetry to their accomplishments. To turn some trifling thought in neat clear verse, to "expatiate" on some topic of an hour to please royal or otherwise eminent persons with politely exag-

Neither Good nor Evil Personal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

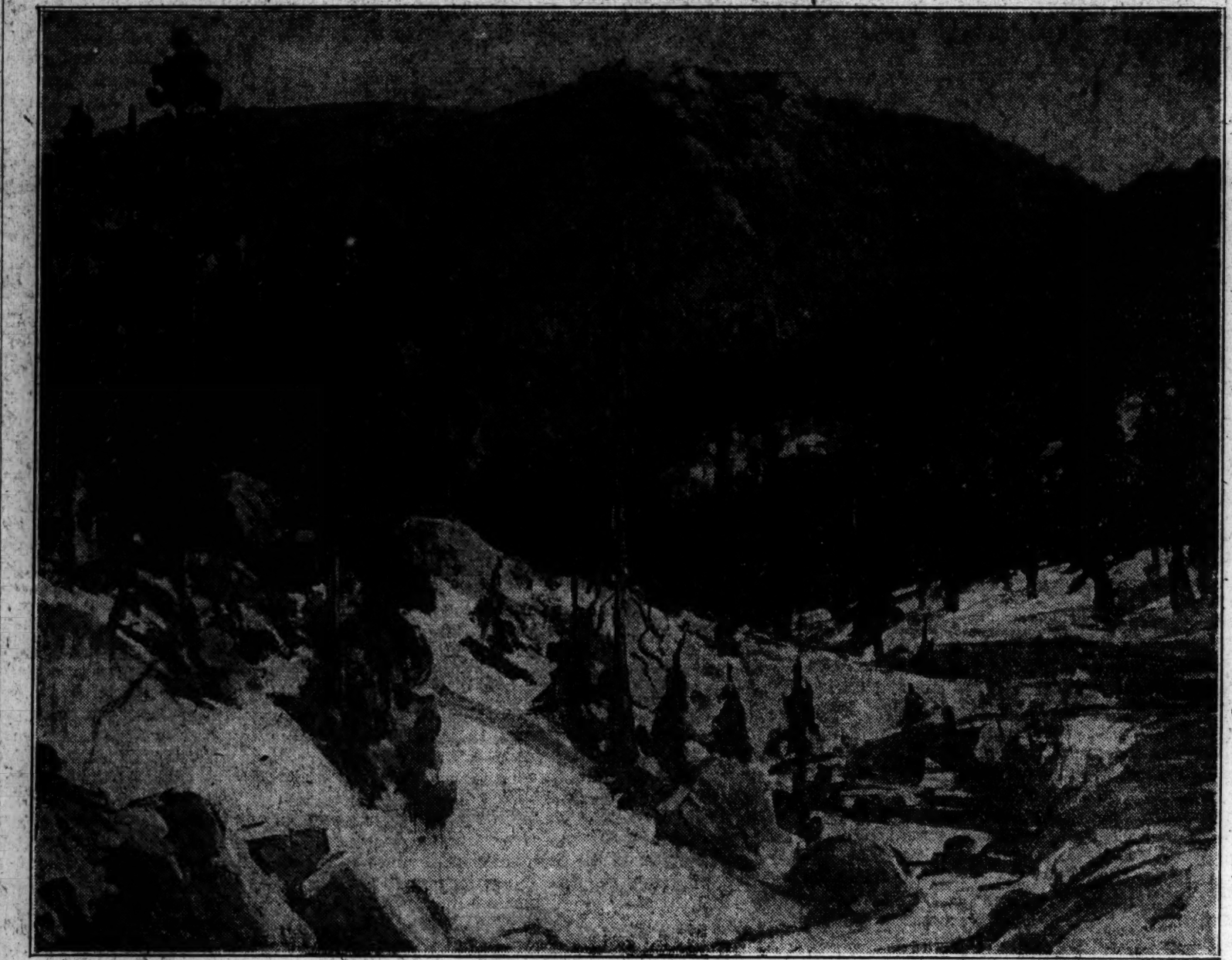
BANCROFT, in characterizing Washington, says that his uprightness "was so constant that it often seemed to be almost impersonal." The distinguished historian is close upon the fundamental truth when he makes this observation. Those qualities which make men great are not personal. Their source is outside the individual. They are impartations from Deity; hence their strength, their permanence, and the universal respect they inspire; hence, too, the humility which invariably accompanies their expression, for he who is endowed with true greatness realizes that it is no personal asset or accomplishment. Indeed he is likely to be unconscious of its presence.

The attainments of intellect, the graces of character, the capacity for achievement, are all from God. They belong not to persons, but are the attributes of infinite divine Mind reflected by the individual as his intelligent obedience to the law of righteousness makes such expression possible. When admirers would have ascribed goodness to Jesus, he asked in kindly rebuke, "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God." And when the wonders he performed arrested attention, he declared, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do."

It has been the fashion to personify all forms of evil, fasten them to the person and then condemn him for his shortcomings; but the fact all the time has been, as Mrs. Eddy so aptly puts it (Message to The Mother Church for 1901, p. 12): "Evil is neither quality nor quantity; it is not intelligence, a person or a principle, a man or a woman, a place or a thing, and God never made it." How could it be otherwise in a universe whose sole creator, as styled by St. John, is Love?

He who grasps this truth is in a position to deal with evil intelligently and effectively, not only in his own life but in his contemplation of the lives of others. He detaches evil in his own thinking from the individual and denounces it, not him. Evil, whether in the form of dishonesty, sensuality, or what not, can thus be extinguished from one's thinking, while the individual is not harmed but helped. Anyone who will make it a rule mentally to separate unde-

Sing on! sing on, you gray-brown bird,
Sing from the swamps, the recesses—
pour your chant from the bushes,
Limitless out of the dusk, out of the
cedars and pines.
—James Whitcomb Riley.



"Ute Pass," by Russell Cheney

Courtesy of the Imbbeck Gallery, New York

An Odde Humour

Purely faire, and fairly wise.
Blessed wit, and blessed eyes,
Blessed wife, and blessed faire,
Neuer may thy bliss impair.
Kindly true, and truly kinde.
Blessed heart and blessed minde:
Blessed kind, and blessed true,
Euer may thy blisse renew.
—Nicholas Breton.

A Modern Note on Waller

At Waller's poetry is to give us pleasure we must find a new approach; or, if this proves impossible, at least we must try to clarify our ideas about it. The usual discussion of Waller's smoothness is extremely tiresome, and the claims made on behalf of his intrinsic excellence by seventeenth and eighteenth century admirers now appear inaccurate and exaggerated. Too often in lieu of criticism, the musty biographical anecdotes have been repeated; for, in spite of the large amount of writing devoted to Waller, his poetry has seldom been criticized with any freshness of perception. Neither Mr. Gosse nor Mr. Thorn Drury really succeeds in showing that Waller's poetry may be read with zest and pleasure. Perhaps that is an impossibility, but it would be pleasant to feel that a liking for Waller can exist apart from antiquarian zeal for what is quaint and half-forgotten. On the other hand Mr. Gosse is certainly sound when he says that Waller made a revolution in English poetry. Perhaps a little reading in French poetry is of some service in understanding Mr. Gosse's contention. We must imagine Waller charming, his contemporaries with somewhat the same manner with which Voltaire charmed the Hotel de Rambouillet; and furthermore, we must think of his effect upon English poetry as analogous to that of Malherbe upon French poetry. This seems indisputable to me, and I think it no argument to show that there were smooth lines before Waller, and that Dryden came after him; there were "classic poems" before Malherbe, and Boileau carried on the work he only began. A careful reading of Johnson's remarks on Waller shows that he regarded Waller's action much as French critics regard that of Malherbe.

Waller represents a type of later Renaissance culture. That is the secret of his attraction for his own age. He is the man of wealth and breeding, whose manners receive a final polish from an elegant accomplishment in verse. Waller was one of the first, in a sense the very first, of the mob of gentlemen who wrote of "the ease." To our own time it sounds ridiculous to speak of a nation realizing itself in the creation, not of wealth and technical appliances, but of a certain type of man; and it sounds almost more absurd to speak of poetry as giving aristocratic prestige. But in the seventeenth century the intellectual and aesthetic energy of the Renaissance had not yet spent itself in disillusion and fallacy; ignorance and sport had not yet become the sole marks of social superiority. So that Waller, with his Voltaire-like elegance and polish, his modish wit, his charming mediocrity, became the model for many who aspired to a certain kind of social completeness. Waller's poetry is the triumph of

What Faced Us

With the Rue d'Angoulême came extensions—even the mere immediate view of opposite intimacies and industries, the subdivided aspects and neat ingenuities of the applied Parisian genius counting as such: our many-windowed "premier," above an entresol of no great height, hung over the narrow and, during the winter months, not a little dusky channel, with endless exhibition and interest in the vivid exhibition it supplied. What faced us was a series of subjects, with the baker, at the corner, for the first—the impeccable dispenser of the so softly-crusty crescent rolls that we woke each morning to hunger for afresh . . . as the one form of "European" breakfast-bread fit to be named even with the feeblest of our American forms. Then came the small "crémeries," white picked out with blue, which by some secret of its own keeping, afforded, within the compass of a few feet square, prolonged savory meals to working men, white-frocked or blue-frocked, to uniformed cabmen, stout or spare, but all more or less audibly "bavards" and discernibly critical; and next the compact embrasure of the "écaillière" or oyster-ladle, she and her paraphernalia fitted into their interstice much as the mollusc itself into its shell; neighbored in turn by the "marchand-de-bois," peeping from as narrow a cage, his neat faggots and chopped logs stacked beside him and above him in his sentry box quite as the niches of saints, in early Italian pictures, are framed with tightly-packed fruits and flowers. Space and remembrance fail me for the rest of the series, the attaching note of which comes back as the note of diffused sociability and domesticity, in fact more or less aesthetic ingenuity, with the street a perpetual parlor or household center for the fitting, pausing, conversing little "bourgeoise" or "ouvrière" to sport, on every pretext and in every errand, her fluted cap, her composed head, and her ready wit. Which is to say indeed but that life and manners were more pointedly and harmoniously expressed under our noses there, than we had perhaps found them anywhere save in the most salient passages of "stories"; though I must in spite of it not, write as if these trifles were all our fare.—Henry James in "A Small Boy and Others."

On-bones for to rede I me delyte,
And to hem yeve I feyth and ful credence,
And in myn herte have hem in reverence.
So heretly that there is name noon.
That fro my bokes maketh me to goon.
But hit be other upon the haly-day,
Or elles in the foly tyme of May.
When that I here the amale foules singe
And that the foures gynne for to springe—
Farwel my studie, as lesteing that season.
—Chaucer.

The Farm in the Marsh

It was a sea farm. There were no hop-gardens, as on the farms inland, no white-cowled coasts, and scarcely more than 12 acres under the plough. Three hundred acres of pasture spread around Andore, dappled over with the big Kent sheep—the road from Pedlinge to Ardrey went through them, curling and looping and doubling to the demands of the dykes. Just beyond Pedlinge, it turned northward and crossed the South Eastern Railway way under the hills that used to be the coast of England, long ago when the sea flowed up over the marsh to the walls of Lympne and Rye, then in less

that the connoisseurs patronized Bidsy.

"Good morra, Bids, yer purtier than ever, an it yer dillisk is as good as the lasht time, gimme a shillinsworth." "The dillisk I have today, Mickie Scannell, is the best that ever was dried this side o' the town o' Corrk. Miles an' miles out on the rocks I thravelled till I thought the wind 'ud blow me to Ameriky, the way it had me bade."

Sampling some from the liberal measure she dealt out to him, "Bedad, Bids, it was worth it if ye was blown to Ameriky itself. Gimme sixpence worth more for me gran'father. He's wild for a bit of the rale shell dillisk. I bought some a while back, but he couldn't ate a bite of it."

Next, a little child edged up. "Me mother sez could ye sell me a haporth, Mrs. McKenna, for 'tis how Kattie Crean giv me a hapenny for rockin' the cradle while she was milking the cow."

"Blessin' on ye, authore, to be sure I will. Dive under the table and fill yer pockets, out o' the sack and tell yer mother she is a quare woman if she thinks it's takin' yer little earnin' I'd be. I'm not that mane. Keep yer hapenny and there's a plunny to keep it company."

And so Bidsy's stall was cleared before half the day was over. The home-sewn purse suspended from her neck was well filled, so she packed up with a light heart, and leaving her impedimenta for a time, turned gleefully to join her comrades who were revelling in the fun of the fair.

Imagism Defined

I suppose few literary movements have been so little understood as Imagism. Only a short time ago, in the "Yale Review," Professor John Erskine confessed that he had no clear idea of what was Imagist verse and what was not, and in unconscious proof of his ignorance, spoke of Robert Frost and Edgar Lee Masters as Imagists.

To call a certain kind of writing, "a school," and give it a name, is merely a convenient method of designating it when we wish to speak of it. We have adopted the same method in regard to distinguishing persons. We say John Smith and James Brown, because it is simpler than to say: six feet tall, blue eyes, straight nose—or the reverse of these attributes. Imagist verse is verse which is written in conformity with certain tenets voluntarily adopted by the poets as being those by which they consider the best poetry to be produced. They may be right or they may be wrong, but this is their belief.

Imagism, then, is a particular school, springing up within a larger, more comprehensive movement, the New Movement with which this whole book has had to do. This movement has as yet received no convenient designation. We, who are of it, naturally have not the proper perspective to see it in all its historic significance. But we can safely claim it to be a "renaissance," a re-birth of the spirit of truth and beauty. It means a re-discovery of beauty in our modern world, and the originality and honesty to affirm that beauty in whatever manner is native to the poet.—Amy Lowell, in "Tendencies in Modern American Poetry."

Time cannc bend the line which God hath writ.

—Thornton.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, FEB. 11, 1922

EDITORIALS

Russian Relief and the Soviet

PUBLIC opinion may well suspend judgment in the controversy which has suddenly developed over the methods and agencies being employed for the relief of starving Russians. The need for this relief exists undeniably. The misery, the hunger, and destitution which it is sought to alleviate from the richness and prosperity of the United States can hardly be depicted in sufficiently striking phrase. The first thing to do is to feed the hungry and to clothe the naked. This the people of the United States, acting either officially through their Congress, or as individuals through various organizations, have shown themselves ready and eager to do.

There has been suspicion of the employment by the authorities in Russia of the charitable eagerness of the people of the United States to break down, to some extent, the wall of public opinion opposed to the Soviet Government. There has been reason to apprehend that the handling through Soviet agencies of relief funds or relief supplies might not be conducted with an eye single to the advantage of the sufferers whom it was sought to help, but might rather be made an engine for the upbuilding of the strength of Lenin and his associates. Even more it is within the bounds of possibility that the very fact that agencies in harmony with the present Government of Russia are being permitted, under a certain shadow of countenance, to solicit subscriptions in the United States may be taken in some quarters as indicative of the willingness of the American Government to recognize that now functioning in Russia.

It is probably, therefore, fortunate that Secretary Hoover by his attitude in this matter has compelled an enumerating of the agencies now engaged in gathering funds and supplies for Russian aid, and that all facts regarding their characteristics, their managers, and their possible or suspected political affiliations shall be sent to the President for his guidance. It is very certain that those who are conducting these collection agencies will have ample opportunity to defend themselves and to make clear the measure of good faith by which they are animated. Certainly no organization need fear to encounter a conspiracy of silence which numbers among members of its advisory committee "ten United States Senators, eight members of the House of Representatives, thirteen governors of states, two ex-governors, a Cardinal, twenty-three bishops and eight rabbis!"

A galaxy of stars so used to addressing the public and influencing public opinion can certainly not be brusquely silenced if they are indeed sincerely sympathetic with the organization to which their names have been lent. If, on the other hand, it should appear, as is hinted, that their names have been unwarrantedly used, that fact in itself exposes their organization to immediate suspicion.

It would be difficult to set any bounds to the willingness of the people of the United States to extend copious and liberal aid to the starving people of Russia. Men talk about hard times in business circles, but it has been sufficiently demonstrated that when an appeal is made to the hearts of the American people conditions of business prosperity are seldom permitted to prevent an immediate and generous response. Indeed, it appears now that one reason for the controversy which has arisen over these Russian aid associations is that their collections are exceedingly liberal, and that the public is only too ready to respond to their appeals.

But quite as certain as that the American people are desirous of alleviating distress in Russia, as in any other sorely-suffering country, is the fact that, as a nation, the United States is in no sense sympathetic with the ideals or the methods of the Soviet Government in Russia. That government is a negation of all for which the American political organization stands. It is hostile to the American spirit, alike in its political, economic and social ideals. The revelation of the fact that in any instance the appeal for charity had been used to advance the political purposes of the Communistic organization of Russia would be received by Americans with a degree of wrath and indignation that would make doubly hard any effort to continue honest endeavors to collect funds for the alleviation of Russian distress.

Certain critics of Secretary Hoover have reproached him for having permitted the issue to be raised, holding that it would have been better to ignore the possible utilization for sinister purposes of the relief movement rather than to check the flood of subscriptions for a worthy cause. The criticism is untenable, indefensible, for nothing is tolerable except the very greatest frankness in dealing with the public in a matter of this sort. It is better that this issue should be threshed out here and now, that all the facts concerning each of these organizations should be officially determined and fully and truthfully laid before the public, than that the work of Russian relief should suffer as it has been suffering from a sinister undercurrent of suspicion and doubt.

How the Railroads Might Help

THERE is, apparently, what may be called a commendable disposition on the part of the public generally, reflected in official circles, in and out of Congress, to devise some form of aid which will assure the rehabilitation of the railroads. The tendency of popular thought seems to be away from government ownership or even government operation and control, as that control was exercised during the war. Just now there is being urged some system of government credit to the carriers by which they will be enabled to provide needed new construction and equipment. There seems little doubt now, even among those who have been most doubtful as to the ability of the railroads to avoid enforced receivership, that the processes now working will eventually bring about satisfactory readjustments.

But it is pointed out that these processes are dis-

tressingly slow, and that the delay is working a hardship on many industries dependent upon a prompt and efficient transportation service. Surely the railroads are not prepared now to meet any marked revival of shipping in those sections where commerce is inclined to congest. The conclusion is enforced that although industry as a whole has been slow to recover from the disorganizing effects of the war period, the general recovery has been much more rapid and more nearly complete than has the recovery of the principal lines of transportation. While the representatives of many important producing industries have been inclined to content themselves with the precarious profits of a season of unavoidable depression, the insistent demand of railroad managers and the representatives of investors in railroad securities has been for the fullest possible return upon their service and investments.

There has been expressed the unavoidable conviction that the railroads have not done their part in bringing about industrial readjustment. They have demanded the right to exact higher freight rates while insisting upon a lower standard of wages for their employees. Stubborn resistance has been made to a general demand for lower traffic rates, producers, especially in the agricultural districts, complaining that the cost of transportation in many instances made the marketing of their crops prohibitive. It has been pointed out that the railroads might lend a helping hand in the present emergency by making appreciable reductions in commodity freight rates. By this process, it has been insisted, they would attract to their lines a greatly increased tonnage, incidentally adding to their revenues without greatly increasing their operating costs. Suppose by this action the railroads doubled their commodity freight tonnage. This added business could be handled by the same equipment and the same operating force which now handles the tonnage fixed as a minimum at which the carriers can operate without actual loss. The net return over and above fixed operating costs would, without doubt, show a marked increase. The incidental benefits to producers and consumers would be noticeable immediately in lowered shipping costs and, logically, in cheaper retail costs.

Is it not reasonable to ask the railroads, as a measure of first aid, to inaugurate widespread reductions of freight rates, if only as an economic experiment? The people, strictly speaking, owe the carriers nothing, but that does not signify that there will be no disposition to render such aid as will tend to make possible an early readjustment of present difficulties. But it may reasonably be insisted that the railroads, if only as an evidence of good faith, should show their willingness to cooperate whenever and wherever possible.

A Check for Colorado Floods

TWO considerations should be noted in connection with the project of the United States Government for building a great dam in the Boulder Cañon of the Colorado River in Arizona. One is that too many states and too many private interests have a natural concern with that project to warrant any relinquishment of it, now or later, to any private control whatever. The other is, that among the objects in building this dam is the storing of flood waters with a view to putting an end to the disastrous overflows that have been periodically taking place in the Imperial Valley.

No fewer than six states will be vastly benefited by the construction and operation of this dam for public purposes. They are Nevada, California, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado. Chiefly the benefit will come from the development and distribution of power. There will also be opportunity for developing irrigation. These advantages are obvious in connection with any such project as the one here under discussion, and they are the incentives for most of the government dams that have been proposed or built in recent years in the western states.

More unusual is the naming of flood prevention as one of the reasons for entering upon such a piece of construction. It is a worthy reason, perhaps even more worthy than the other more obvious ones. For flood-prevention is something to which the federal authorities should by all means give their serious attention, and it is to be hoped that the purpose exemplified in this Boulder Cañon project is significant of still further activities of the same kind. Floods in the Colorado River have not usually stirred the country like that one in the Arkansas, last year, which swept over Pueblo. But the Colorado has made trouble enough, in its way. Each May or June sees it rising, swelled by the melting snows of the mountains in which it has its source. Its current is then accelerated, often to a rate of more than 25 miles per hour. At such times, its bed cannot carry off the water as fast as it comes down, and the result is that both land and crops along the lower reaches are badly cut up. That is what brought the farmers from the Imperial Valley and Riverside to the recent conference on the project, in San Diego. They wanted protection.

And they ought to have it, not merely for the saving of the particular crops which are now annually endangered by the river's excesses, but also because the government can do no better than accept the responsibility for obviating floods of a destructive nature, wherever they threaten. Such floods involve almost the most unnecessary waste that is to be observed anywhere. That they are the result of so-called natural forces, such as cloud-bursts or sudden, excessive rainfall, is only so much the greater incentive for undertaking to prevent them from being harmful. The country has resources sufficient to construct the dams and other preventive works that are needed. Moreover, there is very good assurance that whatever sums it may expend in such works can be recouped over and over again by proper distribution of their husbanded waters for such purposes of power and irrigation as those put forward for this Boulder Cañon project. If one dam on each swiftly falling river is not sufficient to provide storage for all the water that is likely to be precipitated, others should be added until a whole system is in existence, ready to turn every drop of water into an asset instead of allowing it to be a liability.

The government should move forward for a larger view of this subject. It needs to take up such projects as this one at Boulder Cañon rather less as if each one

were complete in itself, and much more as if it were only one unit of a system of interrelated dams and storage basins, which shall ultimately control the waters of all dangerous streams. Such a system will require years for its development, of course. All the more reason, then, why a beginning on it should be made without delay.

The Snipers Mobilizing

NOTHING could be stated with more definiteness than the fact that it is the hope of the political and financial representatives of the liquor interests in the United States to organize a formidable campaign to bring about the election of senators and representatives in the Congress which may convene after March 4, next, who will favor the nullification, or at least the amending of the federal enforcement code. The deplorable conclusion is forced, concurrently with the realization of this purpose, that some of the more influential newspapers of the country refuse to regard as reprehensible, or even as unpatriotic, such an organized assault upon constitutional government. One may well wonder, in view of this attitude of condonation, what sections of the Constitution the nullificationists and their sympathizers choose to regard as inviolable, or the contemptuous disregard of which would be looked upon as treasonable, seditious, or disloyal. The Eighteenth Amendment has been accepted and declared to be a part of the fundamental law of the nation. Is the choice left to any citizen, natural or adopted, to disregard one part of the law while protesting his allegiance to the Constitution as a whole?

There is not the slightest reason to suspect that there is, in any section of the country, any considerable public sentiment in favor of modifying the necessary provisions of the enforcement code. It cannot be denied, of course, that there is, in many localities, a minority sentiment in favor of nullification. Probably there always will be this opposition to a law which is designed to compel and enforce a measure of social and civic decency. But minorities are often more insistent and more aggressive than the majorities which they seek to oppose.

There should be no misunderstanding, therefore, as to the meaning of the present outbursts of the liquor campaigners and the few newspapers which may believe they are best serving their own ends and those of some of their friends by supporting the misguided political campaign for the control of Congress. The apparent effort to dignify that campaign has served the important purpose of putting the friends of prohibition on guard, and that is something. The campaign of sniping and guerrilla warfare has become somewhat monotonous, perhaps, and just such developments as have been noted in recent weeks have been necessary to arouse the defenders of the law to a realization of their duty. The mobilization of the bootleggers and border-runners by their doughty commanders, the distillers, brewers, and rum-selling druggists and prescription writers, into a somewhat picturesque awkward squad, may lend just the needed touch of realism required to end the campaign of desultory disloyalty and lawlessness. The absurdity of attempting to again make prohibition a political issue in the United States does not seem to have appeared to the army of insubordinates.

Musical Amateurs

WHEN people use the words "professional" and "amateur" it is sometimes with a mental line of cleavage that is not fair to the professional. Professional experience and amateur enthusiasm are by no means incompatible. When we hear Kreisler or Schumann-Heink, Louise, Homer or Titta Ruffo or Melba, we are impressed with the fact that for all the frequency with which these artists have appeared before the public in a long career, they do not perform perfunctorily, with the mere mechanic certitudes and almost automatic flexures and inflections of those to whom the music is an old, old story. No; they seem to bring to their art, and therefore to their hearers, a fresh and spontaneous enjoyment.

The amateur spirit is the foundation stone of musical excellence. The word amateur too often connotes mere incompetence instead of affection. It calls up visions of a young aspirant struggling through vocal calisthenics beyond the capacity of the executant; it shows us a valiant practitioner among arpeggios on the piano, the violin, or the flute; it distressfully reminds us of concerts and conservatory exercises at which parental pride or preceptorial vanity prevented others present from expressing a frank verdict. But the amateur is not the bungler; he or she is the lover of the beautiful, the good, the true, in terms of music. The amateur has a faith to defend, a true art demanding fidelity. It is the business of the lover of music to see that music not merely enlivens but elevates.

People use the term music-lover a little too commonly and meanly, to characterize almost any concert-goer. The title should be thoughtfully bestowed. The part of the listener either makes or mars the music. Some musicians say they cannot play to an unsympathetic audience. They feel among the auditors an indifference, if not a positive antagonism. The artist gives his best when he knows by intuitive feeling that the audience is with him. He is aware of the stimulus in the presence of the perceptive and encouraging amateur.

A woman went from a city where she and several friends had made music during frequent evenings with the string quartet and other ensembles. Her husband had met with business reverses, and it was necessary for her to break the ties between her and these congenial amateurs. She went to a little town where music grew wild, like weeds, or not at all. Did she sulk or mourn? Did she berate the ignorance she came to, or bewail the sophistication that she left behind her? She did not. She went to work with a will to create in her new environment the delight in music that existed in the city she had left. She gathered the amateurs about her to play and to encourage music. She raised a subscription, even from some who could not see her point of view at first, or the value of the music to the town, and she imported a symphony orchestra for several classical

concerts. Not at first, but after no long time, she was regarded as a public benefactor. It was clearly seen that her effort was sublimely selfless. She had the real spirit of the amateur. One who has that spirit loves more than music, he loves mankind.

That is the best thing about music, that it immediately links one to the social majority. Explorers in strange climes often have to hunt hard and far for manifestations of a certain tendency or proclivity, but, at the very threshold of the humblest homes there, they are likely to stumble upon evidences that the lover of sounds which to his own ear are sweet, the musical amateur, has been there before them.

Editorial Notes

IT PROBABLY will come as a surprise to many people to learn that New York ranks fourth as an agricultural state. The great middle-western states, with their huge expanses of farming territory, would seem to relegate such urban states as New York to a minor place. But such is not the case, according to John B. Shepard of the United States Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, who points out that in total value of all crops last year the only states leading New York were Texas, California, and Illinois. New York was second to California in hay production, was exceeded in production of potatoes by Maine, but not in value of the crop, was first in production of onions and cabbages, second to Wisconsin in value of dairy products, second to Washington in apples, and to Pennsylvania in buckwheat. In beans and pears New York ranks third, and in peaches it stands fourth.

KINGS and emperors have been in the habit of supporting opera on a lavish scale out of their privy purses. But the fact is not so well known that they have at the same time kept their menageries of wild animals. This has been customary, particularly in the case of rulers of the former Central Empires. The circumstance is called to mind by the announcement that the King of Bulgaria is desirous of disposing of his elephants. But more significant still is the statement that the menagerie that belonged to the former German Kaiser has been sold to American buyers for exhibition not a hundred miles from Coney Island, New York. Apropos, one would like to know what has become of the extensive menagerie which the Hapsburgs were wont to keep in the magnificent grounds of the palace of Schönbrunn?

IT SHOULD be noted that the careful traditions surrounding royalty have been mightily relaxed during the last few years. This remark is occasioned not so much by the approaching marriage of Princess Mary to a viscount, but by a dispatch from Japan, certainly one of the most traditional of powers, that it is quite possible that in the near future princes of the blood royal will be brought up and trained in conformity with their inclinations. Heretofore a military education has been their only outlet. Perhaps Japan has decided that a militaristic royal household is not quite the representation of the country that should be flaunted abroad. And again it may be an intelligent step on the part of statesmen who realize that military princes will soon be anachronisms.

HOUSING conditions being what they are, nothing but praise can be extended to the competition for model tenement house designs recently conducted under the auspices of the real estate organizations of New York City and the Chamber of Commerce of the State. A similar competition, which took place in 1901 resulted in a deal of valuable material for the New York State commission which drafted the tenement house law now operative in the State. The result of this competition should add still more to a knowledge of efficient housing. It is the small wage earner who presents the greatest problem in housing, and the stimulation of the construction of fit homes for the workers, is of paramount importance to any community.

THE Hankow coolies, it appears, hire their rickshaws much the same as the pushcart venders of New York obtain the use of their carts. In Hankow a short time ago the indignant coolies organized the Hankow Rickshaw Coolies Association after a strike against the rickshaw owners who were charging an excessive daily hire for their carriages. The majority of these owners are foreigners. Pushcart venders in New York rarely own their carts, but engage them by the day or week from owners who make a fair living by renting a large number of them. During the moving van strike in New York a year ago it was quite fashionable in Greenwich Village to hire a pushcart and move one's own belongings.

IMAGINE living on a street without a name and in a house without a number! If you are a writer, imagine waiting for a check from a magazine in such a residence! That is the predicament that certain Parisians are in who live in such a street near the Ourcq Canal. The city government forgot to give it a name, and the only numbers on the houses are those put up by residents who sometimes duplicate each other's numbers. Now the natives are becoming aroused about it. The lot of the poor postman must be a difficult one as he gazes at a letter addressed to "Monsieur Pierre Bergeret, the third right-hand house in the little street two blocks to the right of the Ourcq as you walk south."

THE departure of Feodor Chaliapine, the Russian singer, for his native land brings to a close a venture that was an authentic artistic success throughout. It is with genuine grief that those who saw his performance of Boris at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York view his departure, and it is to be regretted that he did not appear in Boito's "Mefistofele," one of his most astounding portrayals. Chaliapine is a man of most impressive presence allied with an unusual voice and a comprehension of dramatic values. As usual, he proved that the artist is nearly always the best ambassador.